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SIXPENCE.

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WOMAN'S ACTIVE PART IN WAR: "SERGEANT-MAJOR" BAKER RECRUITING FOR THE FIRST AID NURSING YEOMANRY CORPS.

While such strenuous efforts are being made to gain recruits for the Territorial Army, it is interesting to note that women as well as men are at work. The First Aid Nursing Yeomanry Corps, for which "Sergeant-Major" Katie Baker is seen recruiting in our Illustration, has not yet been officially recognised, and has no Government grant. It is proposed that the corps shall consist of 1000 mounted nurses and 3000 unmounted. In the event of war a detachment of them are prepared to go to the front, whether the fighting be in this country or abroad. Troopers have to provide their own uniform, head-ropes for their horses, and other items, at a total cost of three guineas per trooper. Riding-school and other expenses amount to about five shillings a month. It is understood that the daughter of a Marquess is to command the corps.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY TOPICAL.]

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ANCIENT GREEK COINS.

(See Illustrations on Another Page.)

THE recent sale of the important collection of Greek coins formed by the late Frank Sherman Benson, of Brooklyn, New York, has attracted so much attention to these wonderful and gem-like productions of the ancient Greek die-engravers that a few words on the subject will be acceptable to many.

It is, perhaps, needless to say that the collecting of Greek coins is no new thing: from the time when the study of Greek and Latin became general and the knowledge of them was considered to be an essential proof of a good education, coins of the classical period have been an attraction and a delight. But this collector of centuries past was, when all is said and justly—not harshly—estimated, a mere amusement-hunter, mostly devoid of the faculty of discrimination. True it is that he was often industrious, and gave out, in book-form, the results of his investigations. Still, he evolved no scientifically constructive theory in respect of the subject, and the conclusions arrived at were, generally, built up on a foundation of conjectures so fanciful as to be of no assistance to aftercomers. One great service must, however, be placed to his credit: his gatherings served as an incentive to others, and the faulty conclusions of his treatises led to discussion and, at a later period, to their correction.

It was left for the eighteenth century to bring a more practical and closer reasoning school of numismatists into the field; yet, even at this not very remote time, the reading of the numismatic material which had, little by little, accumulated around most of the centres of public learning, remained superficial. But with the closing years of the eighteenth century came the monumental work of Eckhel—"Doctrina Numorum Veterum" (Vienna, 1798)—a work evidencing the greatest possible industry and research, coupled with the most profound erudition, and which must ever remain valuable to the numismatist. In our own times no one has done so much to further the study of Greek numismatics as Dr. Barclay Head, the late Keeper of Coins at the British Museum: the recent accentuated revival in Greek coin collecting may indeed be said to date from the publication of his "Historia Numorum" (Clarendon Press, 1887).

From what has been said, it may be judged that the study of Greek coins is a wide and difficult one. Commencing in a very distant age and running on, uninterruptedly, for a long period, the value of coins in the study of all other branches of kindred archaeology is enormous, and this is, at last, generally recognised. The introduction of the art of coining is supposed to be of Lydian origin, and to date from the eighth century B.C. Once started, the art rapidly developed: at first a device was presented on one side of the coin only, the reverse side was merely impressed with the marking of a roughly shaped punch; this, in course of time, was finally superseded by the employment of just such another die as that used for the obverse.

Greek coin designs, or "types," were mainly, but not necessarily, hieratic in origin and significance: they show at first a symbol, and afterwards a direct representation, of the deity most venerated and honoured in the city issuing them—thus, Athens and Corinth issued coins with the head of Athena; Elis, pieces with a head of Zeus or Hera.

Hitherto, the collecting of Greek coins has been more or less confined to the classical scholar; the present time, however, shows a most marked—but not to be wondered at—change; their high merits have, almost suddenly, become visible to the numberless lovers of things artistically beautiful. Hence comes the enormous advance in their present values, a circumstance which has again succeeded in drawing yet more attention to them.

An examination of the plate showing some of the treasures of the Benson Collection will give an idea of the artistic value of the Greek coin. The nobility and simplicity of treatment that characterise the heads of the corn-crowned Persephone, the helmeted Athena, the laurel-bound Zeus and Apollo, and the ivy-wreathed Dionysos, could not be surpassed. And in the portrayal of animal form, one is tempted to ask whether anything outside the Elgin Room at the British Museum could be shown to equal the magnificent works of the two most famous of the Syracusan coin-engravers—Kimon and Evainetos. And in the variation of a continued type, artistic invention could certainly take no more pleasant form than that carried out by the artists of Terina, whose works show the tutelary divinity of the city—Nike or Eirene—in almost endless variety of position and gentle occupation. Examining the wonderful coin of Catania—the earlier of the two shown—one can understand how it is that this has become famous as the second highest-priced coin ever bought at a public auction. The coins of Messina are of particularly pathetic interest at the present time. The earlier coin is especially interesting in type: it shows the harbour, sickle-shaped (hence its earliest name, Zankle) and a dolphin swimming between the points; the later coin is again of great interest, the nymph Messina herself appears, conducting a mule-car and crowned by Victory after a successful race. Inspecting the coin of Reggio, one is forced, in view of the recent melancholy catastrophe there, to the belief that Apollo has indeed relinquished the care of his city, and that that rugged lion, Nature, has usurped his throne.

Time and space forbid a lengthy explanation of the coins of Agrigento and Naxos, the sculptural head of Apollo on the coin of Amphipolis, the infinitely sad figure of Nike on the coin of Elis, and the beautiful pieces of Arcadia and Pheneus.

The subject is an endless one. Let it suffice to say that no more instructive and elevating a study can be taken up than Greek coin collecting, and that nothing more beautiful than a collection of Greek coins can be got together.

W. TALBOT READY.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE DANCING-GIRL" REVIVED AT HIS MAJESTY'S.

THAT popular drama of the 'nineties, Mr. Jones's "Dancing-Girl," wears well. We used to think of it as a glorified version of the romance beloved by kitchen-maids, in which the characters usurping attention are the naughty peer who has a way with him and the beautiful partner of his vices. We used to smile at the Duke of Guisebury, that extravagant, dissolute, Byronic poseur, who indulges his lovely Quakeress in her passion for pleasure, and, when bankrupt in fortune and love, decides to end his career in suicide as a twopenny-coloured variant on the hero of the penny novelette. But was Mr. Jones so far wrong over his Duke? Is not his the style in which nowadays his sort readily paint themselves? You may also, if you please, talk of the play's big emotional scenes, the scene in which the "beautiful Pagan" tempts her St. Anthony, and that in which the elderly Puritan first pleads with and then curses his wanton daughter, as melodrama, but see the play again and you will admit that these are made vivid and poignant by a broad touch of humanity—by dialogue which has lyrical fervour and sincerity. Strangely enough, the one passage that went tamely at Tuesday's revival was the curtain we thought so impressive when Rose Norreys played the crippled girl who is the Duke's good angel, that showing Sybil creeping downstairs to dash the poison from Guisebury's lips. The dramatist has written a new last act for his story, more restrained but not materially different from the other. On his present interpreters he should felicitate himself. To Miss Julia Neilson succeeds Miss Alice Crawford, a surprisingly full-blooded and picturesque Drusilla, who is able, thanks to the size of Mr. Tree's stage, to make the dancing scene far more telling than heretofore, and dances with bare feet and a flaunting grace in Miss Maud Allan's fashion. Rose Norreys' successor, Miss Marie Löhr, is as dainty a Sybil as her predecessor. Mr. Basil Gill repeats Mr. Fred Terry's triumph as Drusilla's honest lover. Miss Rosina Filippi brings her own geniality to the part of Lady Bawtry. Mr. Louis Calvert is less rhetorically vehement as the old man than Mr. Fernandez, but suggests more naturalistically age broken with sorrow, and grotesque yet sublime in pathos. Mr. Tree's art is as sure as ever in the flashy but rather appealing character of the Duke.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

We regret that an error occurred in the description of the illustrations in our last issue of the house of Mr. Charles N. Clarke, the boycotted Irish landlord. An armed policeman shown in one photograph was wrongly described as "guarding one of the rooms of Mr. Clarke's house," whereas he appears to have merely been standing there to be taken. Mr. Clarke asks us to mention, in case of misunderstanding, that he has never had to keep armed sentries *inside* the house.

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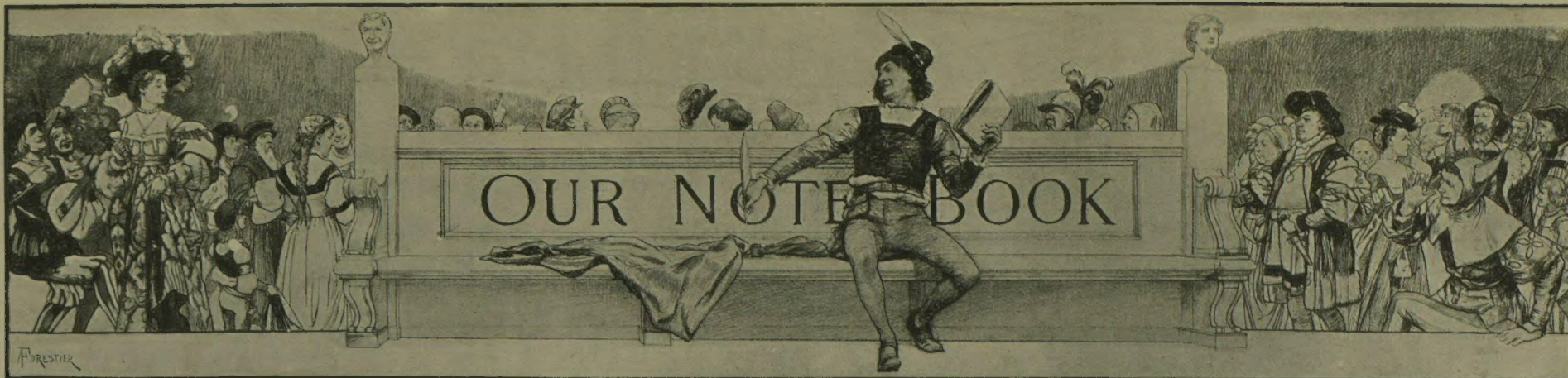
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BY G. K. CHESTERTON.

THE question of what should and what should not be printed in the public press is one that suffers, like many other questions to-day, from the fact that before we reach the real arguments on both sides we have to wade through rivers of unreal arguments. Mr. Charles Marson, that very interesting person, once declared that if you wanted to get old English songs out of a yokel, you must proceed along a certain line. You must sit up all night with him, supply him unremittingly with cider, and let him work backwards through all the songs he has ever heard. He will begin with this year's music-hall songs. He will go on to last year's. He will recapitulate all the vulgarities of his maturity and early manhood; he will give you the whole of "Villikins and his Dinah" and "Pop Goes the Weasel." Then when he is almost bankrupt, but still brave and unbroken, he will fall back on his childhood, and you will hear some of the old music of Merry England before it went into captivity. However this may be, it presents a remarkable analogy to the condition of the average mind on other matters. Ask an ordinary Englishman his view on Imperialism, and he will tell you first what he has read in the *Daily Mail* that morning. Mention a few truths about that newspaper and he will drop all defence of it, and tell you what some positive person in the public-house says. Put it to him that man, even in a public-house, is liable to err, and he will tell you that that is just what his wife always says, and he will begin to consider the whole matter quite fairly from a new standpoint. Press him a little further, and he will positively admit that he had a mother, and even that he learned something from her. And if you dig into him for another hour or so, it is quite likely that you may even discover his own opinion: the genuine personal opinion of the ordinary Englishman. And when you do discover it, it is almost always right.

Thus we may say that the whole case against democracy and for democracy is commonly stated wrong. It is not that the conclusion of a common man is worthless; the serious conclusion of a sane man is very valuable—if you can get it. The trouble is not that the ordinary sensible man is uninstructed. The trouble is that he is instructed—instructed out of his senses. The man calls himself Agnostic who would naturally have called himself ignorant; but ignorance is higher. The average man, even the modern man, has a great deal to teach us. But the nuisance is that he won't teach it; he will only repeat what he has been taught. We have almost to torture him till he says what he does think, just as men once tortured a heretic till he said what he didn't think. We have to dig up the modern man as if he were Palæolithic man.

This question of the propriety of publishing certain forms of news, a subject which several Judges have spoken on of late, is a good instance of what I mean. On the one hand, the puritan idealists use phrases like "revelations that cannot edify" or "facts that cannot elevate," as if it were the business of a newspaper only to mention heroic actions and only to report pleasing news. A journalist is a realist, a reporter of what has been. He is no more pugilistic because he reports a prize-fight than he is murderous because he reports a murder. At all costs we must get rid of this idea

that the revealer of facts is defiled by any of the facts that he has to reveal: it is hard enough to reveal facts in any case, without the addition of this obscene sneer. The magistrate who investigates corrupt practices at elections is not accused of sowing corruption. The auditor who discovers foul play in the books of a firm is not accused of wallowing in foulness. We must first of all establish the principle that we do not want a newspaper to give us a vision of the world made perfect; we want a church for that. We do not want a newspaper to give us good news; we want a gospel for that. We want a newspaper to give us true news, not elevating news or improving news. And whichever ideal is the higher,

If cannibals boil a bishop's wife in a big pot it is a fact, but not a fact that can give spiritual exaltation to anyone concerned, except, perhaps, to the curates in the diocese. It does not really give any pleasure to the cannibals; they do it merely as a piece of painful etiquette. I was talking lately to one of the two or three men in England who really understand savages. And he told me that eating human flesh is a bore to barbarians, just as getting into dress-clothes is a bore to us. He also told me that the men have a very strong objection to the women eating human flesh, and that the women (particularly the elder women) are very severe on the same side. It is regarded as some people regard women smoking. It is thought a little fast.

There are things going on all around us in modern civilisation which are, lucidly considered, quite as revolting as cannibalism. It is the business of journalism to report them (within reason), but it is not the business of anybody to pretend that they are beautiful because they are true. For instance, the most serious sociologists, the most stately professors of eugenics, calmly propose that, "for the good of the race," people should be forcibly married to each other by the police. Eugenics seems to me quite as barbarous as cannibalism. If we have a right to mate and breed men and women like beasts, I cannot see why we should not cook and eat them like beasts. If a citizen may not settle what is to happen to his live body, why should he be allowed to be fastidious about what happens to his dead body? In short, eugenics is obviously an indecent thing. I should not for that reason forbid all reports of its philosophical discussions. But neither should I pretend for a moment that when published they were in the least likely to do anyone any kind of good. Lectures on eugenics are occurrences, like burglaries and bigamies; that is all that journalism, as such, has to do with them.

This problem of decorum—which has been raised about a hundred things, from Miss Maud Allan to the divorce reports—will never be settled until these two cant are completely destroyed. On the one hand, we must get rid of all the language covered by the phrase "It cannot elevate." A dancing lady, like a jumping frog, is not bound to elevate anything except herself. On the other hand, we must get rid of the equally in-

human humbug which merely says, "The human body is beautiful." That is an absurd argument. You might as well say, "The Crown Jewels are beautiful," and use that as a reason for leaving them unprotected. The obvious distinction is that the human body is beautiful, but all the sentiments surrounding it are not beautiful. And this is what the ordinary man thinks—if he would only say so. No man on an omnibus wants to believe moonshine because it is beautiful. No man on an omnibus wants his young daughters to read filth because it is fact. That most tales should be told because they are true, but a few suppressed although they are true, is the real attitude of the sage and the average man. All my life I have heard that when the rabble rises we shall have lust and anarchy; but I sometimes fancy that when the rabble rises we shall for the first time have reason and restraint.



RETIRED AFTER FORTY-NINE YEARS' SERVICE: ADMIRAL LORD CHARLES BERESFORD, AND FOUR OF HIS "BATTLESHIP BREED" OF BULLDOGS.

The news that Lord Charles Beresford will, next month, vacate the post of Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Fleet has caused much comment and curiosity. People are asking whether it is a case of resignation or dismissal, for Lord Charles has still two years to run as an Admiral before the compulsory-age clause would necessitate his retirement, and were he promoted to the rank of Admiral of the Fleet his period of service might be still further extended. On the day of the opening of Parliament, it was stated that Mr. Carlyon Bellairs had put down a question on the subject, for, when an officer of Lord Charles's great distinction leaves his post prematurely, the nation naturally wants to know the reason why. Should it be that he desires an opportunity of a hearing in Parliament for his views on naval matters, probably a seat will be found for him in the House of Commons.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY DIXON.]

mine is the harder. Ask an ordinary editor to elevate and ennoble his readers, and he will tell you, with a heat of sincerity, that he is trying to do it all the time. Ask him to tell the exact truth, and he will have you thrown out of the office.

A paper, then, is primarily a record of reality; it may quite rightly draw the line somewhere, but it must have an exact and exceptional reason for doing so. Of an article an editor may say that it is not good enough. But of news he must be forced to say seriously that it is too bad. It may be conceded then that the puritans talk nonsense; but it is equally true that the anti-puritans talk nonsense; and I know even more about the anti-puritans than about the puritans. It is absurd to expect journalists to mention no facts except those that purify. But, on the other hand, it is an even worse cant to pretend that all facts do purify.

ON THE THRESHOLD OF THE PLACE SOME OF THEM WOULD ABOLISH:

Mr. Balfour.

The Speaker.

Mr. Asquith.

DRAWN BY S. BEGG, OUR



THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT—ANSWERING THE KING'S COMMAND TO ATTEND HIS MAJESTY IMMEDIATELY IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS:
The customary ceremonial was followed at the opening of Parliament by the King, and, as usual, the Commons were summoned to the Bar of the House of Lords—that House which many of them wish usual obedience, and proclaimed, "The King commands that this Honourable House will attend his Majesty immediately in the House of Peers." Then he withdrew, and the members of the House of Commons,

THE FAITHFUL COMMONS AT THE BAR OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

SPECIAL ARTIST IN THE HOUSE.



THE SPEAKER AND THE LEADERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS LISTENING TO THE KING'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
to abolish—that they might hear the reading of the Speech from the Throne. The Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod knocked thrice on the door of the Lower Chamber, advanced to the chair, making the preceded by the Serjeant-at-Arms, with the Mace, the Speaker, and the Clerk of the House, walked in procession to the Upper Chamber, Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour at the head of their respective followers.

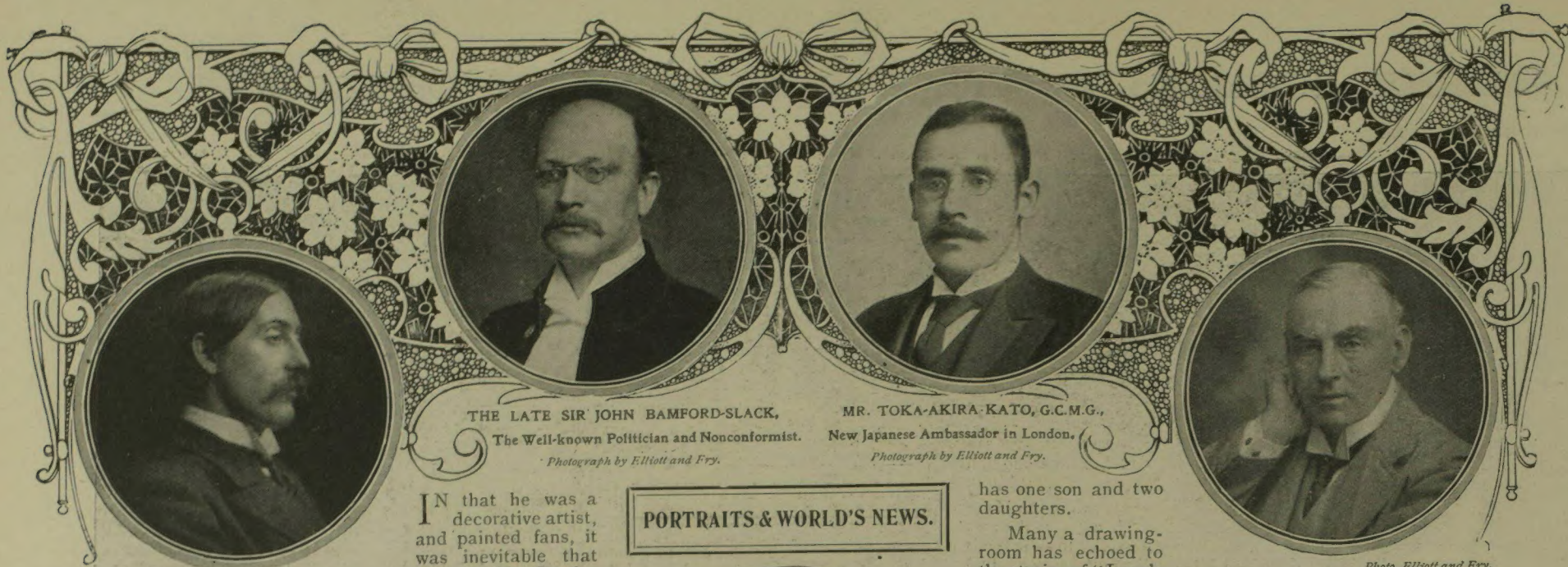


Photo. Barnett
THE LATE MR. CHARLES CONDER,
The Distinguished Artist.

compared to Watteau. He lacked the draughtsmanship of that master, but he nevertheless produced some very charming and distinctive work in the pastoral manner. Were we accustomed to having objects of utility beautified by the hand of art, instead of keeping our works of art in frames and glass cases, Mr. Conder's name would be more widely known. At sixteen he went to Australia, but found his way thence to Paris, and began to exhibit in London about fifteen years ago.

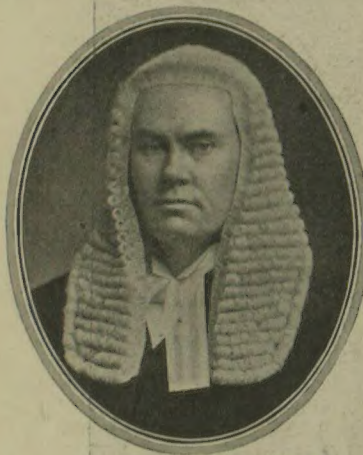


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. H. G. SHEE, K.C.,
Recorder of Liverpool.

Whitehaven—in 1886 and 1891—but without success.

By the death of Mr. Andrew Pears, J.P., has passed away the fourth generation in the famous firm of soap-makers (founded by his great-grand-



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. ANDREW PEARS, J.P.,
A Head of the Famous Firm of Soap-makers.

when he was taken ill. He took a keen interest in the welfare of his employés, and had only lately given them a recreation-ground. He was very popular in Isleworth, where he served on various public bodies, and did much to promote its prosperity.

Interchange of courtesies between monarchs and municipalities is becoming frequent nowadays, and makes for international good feeling. A recent instance is the decoration conferred by the King of Sweden upon two London Mayors, those of Westminster and Marylebone—Alderman R. Woolley Walden, whose portrait we give, and Colonel A. J. Hopkins. These gentlemen have both been made Knights of the Swedish Royal Order of Wasa—a reminiscence, perhaps, of King Gustaf's last visit to London.

Deep sympathy is felt throughout the country with the Duke and Duchess of Westminster, whose little son, Earl Grosvenor, died on Saturday at Eaton Hall

IN that he was a decorative artist, and painted fans, it was inevitable that the late Mr. Charles Conder, whose early death is much lamented, should be

Mr. Henry Gordon Shee, K.C., whose death has just occurred in London, was born in 1847, and, after graduating at Oxford, was called to the Bar in 1870. He acquired a large practice on the Northern Circuit, and took silk in 1892. The following year he became Recorder of Burnley, a post which he held till two years ago, when he was appointed to the important position of Recorder of Liverpool. In politics he was a Liberal, and he twice contested

father and namesake) who, beside making a good article, have been among the pioneers of artistic advertising. Mr. Pears, who was sixty-three, joined his father, Mr. Francis Pears, in the business forty-four years ago. Since his father's retirement in 1877 he had shared the management with Mr. Thomas Barratt, who had also entered the firm in 1865. Mr. Pears personally superintended the work at the Isleworth factories up to the time



Photo. Russell.
ALDERMAN R. WOOLLEY WALDEN,
MAYOR OF WESTMINSTER.
Made a Knight of the Swedish Royal Order of Wasa.

PORTRAITS & WORLD'S NEWS.



Photo. Russell.
LORD ARTHUR HUGH GROSVENOR,
J.P., D.L.,
Uncle and Present Heir of the Duke of Westminster.

after an operation for appendicitis. The little Earl, who was the Duke's



Photo. Topical.
THE LATE EARL GROSVENOR,
Only Son and Heir of the Duke of Westminster.

heir and only son, was born in November 1904, and was christened at the Chapel Royal, the King being one of his godfathers. The Duke and Duchess have now only one child, Lady Ursula Grosvenor, who is two years older than her late brother. The present heir to the dukedom is the Duke's uncle, Lord Arthur Grosvenor, of Brompton Old Hall, Cheshire, who is the second son of the first Duke, and was born in 1860. He is Lieutenant-Colonel

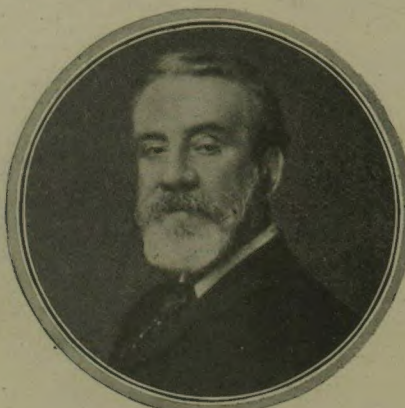


Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. SIR G. KING,
K.C.I.E., F.R.S., LL.D.,
The Eminent Anglo-Indian Botanist.

of the Cheshire Imperial Yeomanry, and served with the Yeomanry Cavalry in the South African War. He married Helen, daughter of Sir Robert Sheffield, and

has one son and two daughters.

Many a drawing-room has echoed to the strains of "Love's Old Sweet Song," and it was chiefly as the composer of that and numerous similar ballads that the name of Mr. J. L. Molloy was known to the British public. His death, at the age of seventy-one, will be mourned by a wide circle of musical friends. An Irishman by birth, he began his career as a barrister, and also saw service as a war-correspondent in the Franco-German War. He wrote some pretty music for the German-Reed operettas, to the words of Sir Francis Burdand, and composed settings of "Irish Melodies."

Mr. Justice Phillimore, who succeeds Sir John Bigham as Judge in Bankruptcy, would, if he were not a Judge, be known as Sir Walter George Frank Phillimore, Bart. He is the only son of the first Baronet, and was born in 1845, succeeding to the title just forty years later. After a distinguished career at Oxford, he was called to the Bar in

1868, and became a Judge of Queen's Bench in 1897. He has written some important legal works, and is specially interested in ecclesiastical matters. He is Vice-President of the English Church Union, and was formerly Chancellor of the Diocese of Lincoln.

Kiamil Pasha, who has just resigned his post of Grand Vizier of Turkey (the first under the new Constitution), was born in Cyprus, and is now over eighty years of age. He has twice before held the same high office, under the old régime, the first time being from 1885 to 1891, and next from 1895 to 1897. But he was not always in favour at Court, and more than once had to go into exile. Though associated with the old order of things in Turkey, he is a man of liberal views and high character, and an ardent Anglophile.

Sir Thomas Raleigh, the new member of the Council of India, has had a distinguished career, both academic and political. Born in Edinburgh in 1850, he studied at Oxford and Tübingen, and became a Fellow of All Souls. He was called to the Bar in 1877, and from 1884 to 1896 he was Reader in English Law at Oxford, meantime contesting (unsuccessfully) two Parliamentary elections. He resigned the Readership to become Registrar of the Privy Council, and afterwards went out to India, where for five years he was Legal Member of the Viceroy's Council. He was knighted in 1904.

Botanical science has suffered a severe loss by the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Sir George King, K.C.I.E., F.R.S., LL.D., who had a world-wide reputation as an authority on the flora of India and the Malay Archipelago. Sir George's active life had been spent in India, where his researches that led to the cheapening of quinine and the discovery of a

[Continued overleaf.]

Photo. Elliott and Fry.
THE LATE MR. JAMES LYMAN MOLLOY,
The Well-known Composer of Ballads.

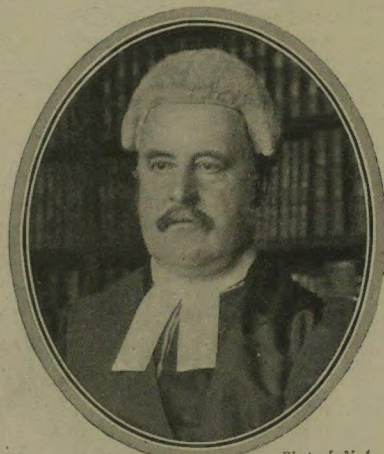


Photo. L.N.A.
THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PHILLIMORE, Bt.,
D.C.L., LL.D., J.P.,
New Judge in Bankruptcy.



Photo. Halfpence.
KIAMIL PASHA,
Late Grand Vizier of Turkey—Resigned.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.
SIR THOMAS RALEIGH, K.C.S.I.,
D.C.L.,
New Member of the Council of India.

PERSONAL, ARCHÆOLOGICAL, AND GENERAL.

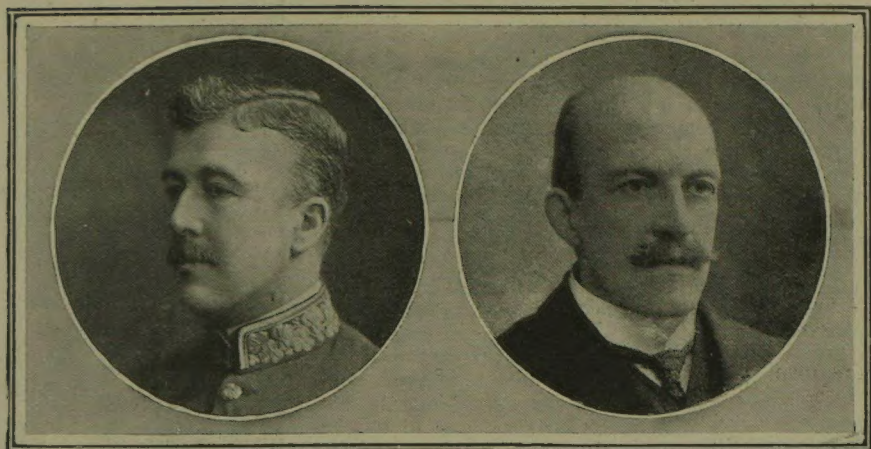


Photo Lafayette.

MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE
OF LORDS: LORD LIVERPOOL.

SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE
OF LORDS: LORD HEMPHILL.

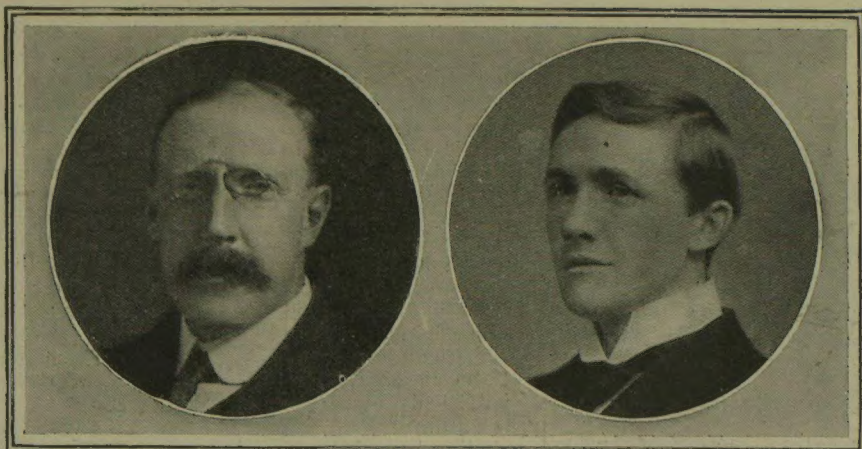
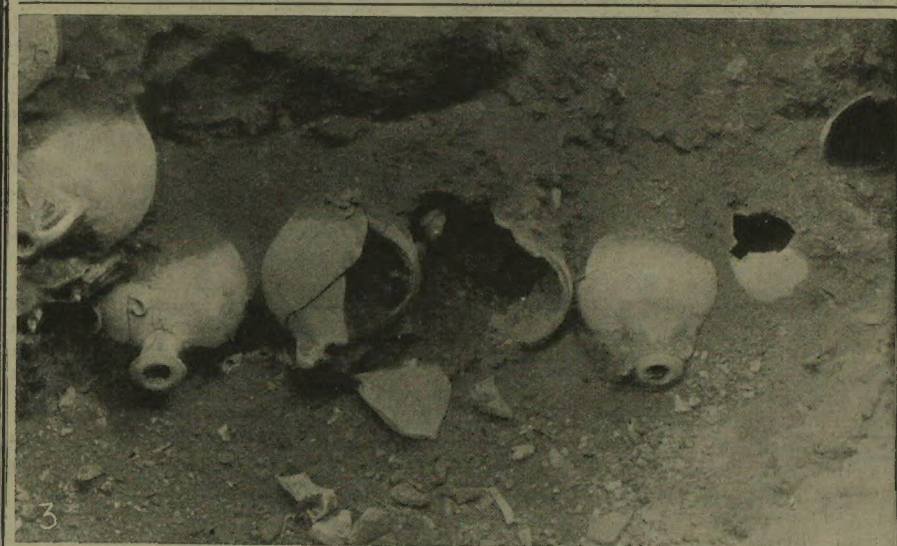


Photo Elliott and Fry.

MOVER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS: MR. FREDERICK ROGERS.

SECONDER OF THE ADDRESS IN THE HOUSE
OF COMMONS: MR. WEDGWOOD BENN.

THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT: MOVERS AND SECONDER OF THE ADDRESSES IN REPLY TO THE SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.



1. A GENERAL VIEW OF THE RECTANGULAR COURTYARD CONTAINING THE REMAINS OF A SMALL SANCTUARY, DISCOVERED NEAR THE VILLA SCIARRA.

2. THE WEST SIDE OF THE SANCTUARY, WHICH WAS RESERVED FOR THE PRIESTS.

3. AMPHORÆ CONTAINING BONES AND OTHER RELICS OF SACRIFICES, FOUND IN THE COURTYARD.

4. THE BASE OF THE TRIANGULAR ALTAR SHOWING THE CAVITY IN WHICH WAS FOUND A SMALL NAKED STATUE OF CHRONOS.

EXCAVATIONS ON ROME'S HIGHEST HILL: REMARKABLE DISCOVERIES ON THE 'SLOPE OF THE JANICULUM HILL.

Some very interesting excavations have been carried out on the Janiculum Hill by M. Gauchler, the French archæologist. Near the Villa Sciarra, in the grounds of which were found, some time ago, signs of a shrine dedicated to some form of Syrian worship, has been unearthed a rectangular courtyard containing a sanctuary and three cells, with niches for statues of gods. In one cell was a slab of marble bearing an inscription stating that it had been dedicated by one Gaionas "pro salute et reditu et victoria imperatorum augustorum Antonini et Commodi." There were also discovered a number of amphoræ containing relics of sacrifice. The most remarkable find was the base of a large triangular altar of brick under cement, in which, in a cavity, was found a small naked statue of Chronos. This is about a foot in height, is of clay, and originally was gilt. Round the figure is a serpent of clay, and in its folds round the god's feet were found some eggs.—[PHOTOGRAPHS BY ABÉNIACAR.]

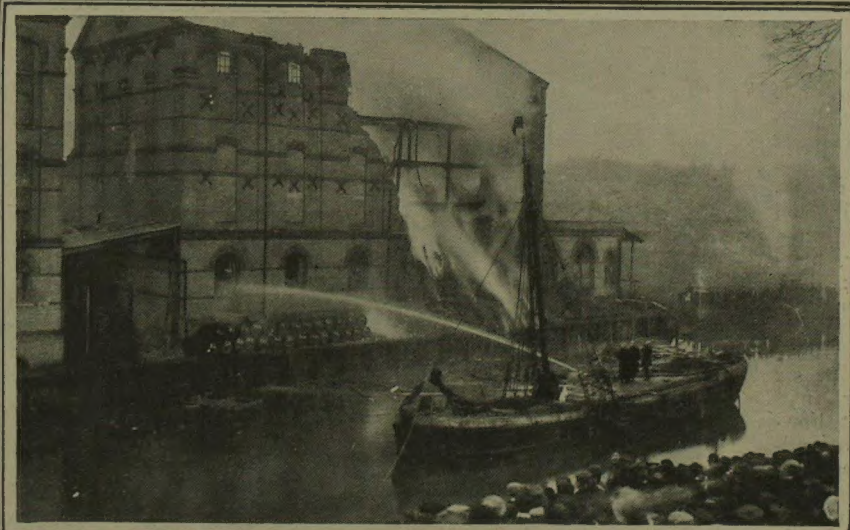


Photo Hamilton.

THE £10,000 FACTORY FIRE AT MAIDSTONE: FIREMEN AT WORK ON A BARGE ON THE MEDWAY.

The fire on Messrs. Mackey Brothers' premises at Maidstone resulted in damage that has been estimated at various sums between £10,000 and £30,000. Firemen playing on the building from a barge had a narrow escape. It was seen that the outer wall was about to fall, and the men had only just time to jump into the water and swim to safety before it fell on the barge. Nearly two thousand tons of material for cattle-food were destroyed.

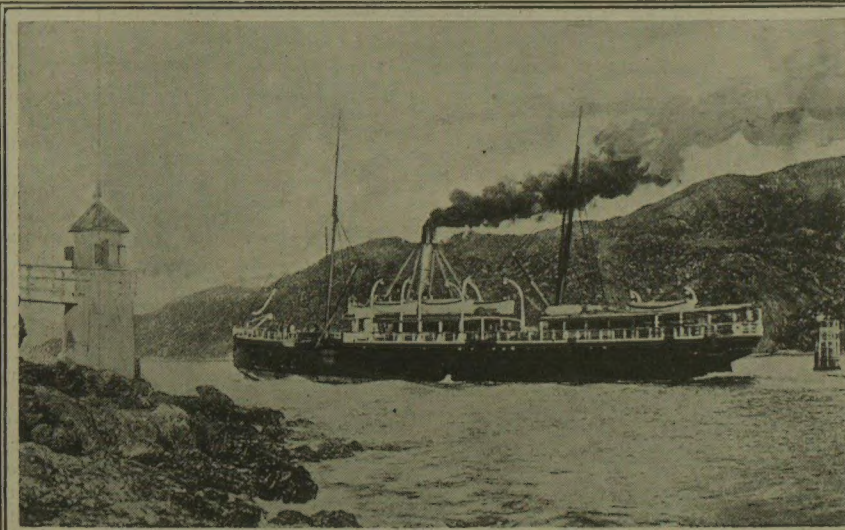


Photo Illustrations Bureau.

THE DISASTER TO THE "PENGUIN": THE VESSEL THAT WAS WRECKED OFF CAPE TERAWHITI, WITH A LOSS OF MANY LIVES.

The "Penguin," belonging to the New Zealand Union Company, was wrecked off Cape Terawhiti, Cook's Straits, on Friday night of last week. Between sixty and seventy were drowned. The vessel was bound from Picton to Wellington. The service in which she was concerned is a local one, and usually the passengers are business men. The "Penguin" was built in 1864, and was an iron ship of 824 tons gross. She carried both cargo and passengers.

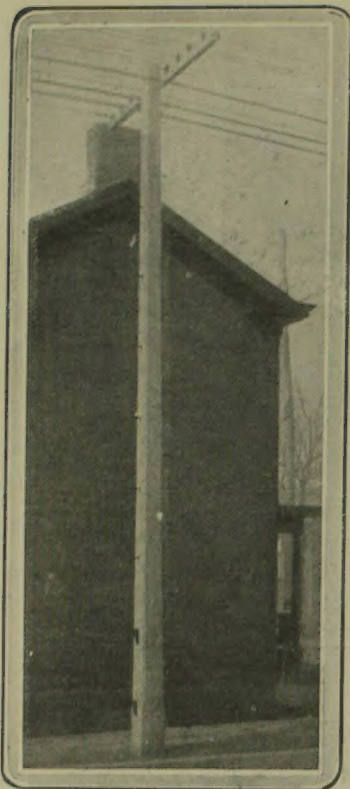


Photo. Topical.

PROVIDING AGAINST SCARCITY OF TIMBER: FERRO-CONCRETE TELE- GRAPH-POLES.

An experimental service line of ferro-concrete telegraph-poles has been set up at New Brighton, Pennsylvania. Probably, poles of this nature will find their way to this country, for, speaking the other day of the taking-over of the National Telephone Service by the Post Office, the Postmaster-General said that one of the things they would have to provide against would be the scarcity of wood for telephone-poles.

cal activities. He became a member of the Wesleyan Conference, and assisted the late Rev. Hugh Price Hughes in the development of the West London Mission. He held office in several important Liberal associations, and in 1904 he captured St. Albans (a Conservative stronghold) for his party, but lost it again in 1906, in which year he was knighted. He was a keen climber, golfer, and cricketer.

Mr. Toka-akira Kato, G.C.M.G., who on Thursday presented his credentials to the King as the new Japanese Ambassador in London, is not new to his duties, as he occupied the same position here from 1894 to 1899. He was born in 1859, and took his degree in law at the University of Tokio in 1881. Six years later, he entered the Japanese Foreign Office, and in 1888 became private secretary to Count Okuma, Minister for Foreign Affairs, subsequently spending some time in the department of Finance. After his five years as Ambassador in London, he returned to Japan, and has twice held office there as Foreign Minister. He is the proprietor of the Tokio journal, *Nichi Nichi*.

febrifuge from cinchona bark against malaria, did much to protect the people from that national scourge. Born in 1840, he was educated at Aberdeen, and entered the Bengal Medical Service in 1875. In the course of his career he held the Chair of Botany at the Medical College, Calcutta; had charge of the Royal Botanical Gardens there; and was a Director of the Botanical Survey of India in 1891. He published numerous scientific works, including his "Manual of Cinchona Cultivation in India."

Sir John Bamford-Slack, whose death at the age of fifty-one has just taken place, was a prominent Liberal and Nonconformist. He was a Derbyshire man by birth, and by profession a solicitor, practising in London since 1889. But he won his reputation rather by his voluntary-religious and political activities.

Back from Berlin.

The King has every reason to congratulate himself on the success of his visit to Berlin, which has happily inaugurated a new era in the relations between this country and Germany. No small share in this success, also, is due to Queen Alexandra, who won all hearts by her grace and charm whenever she appeared among the German people. The rumours as to the King's indisposition have fortunately proved to have no serious foundation, and he is back among us once more, and busily engaged, as usual, in the fulfilment of his multitudinous engagements. Once more, with all the imposing ceremony associated with the opening of Parliament, he has set in motion the machinery of government, and the country awaits with interest the results. That it will be a Session full of interest, and possibly of excitement, can be easily foreseen, but it is too early yet to venture upon prophecy.

Parliament.

The ceremony at the opening of Parliament on Tuesday was of the character to which we have become accustomed during the present reign. There was the usual fine spectacle in the House of Lords. The Earl of although ceased to be President of the Council, and been succeeded by Viscount Curzon, continued the im-

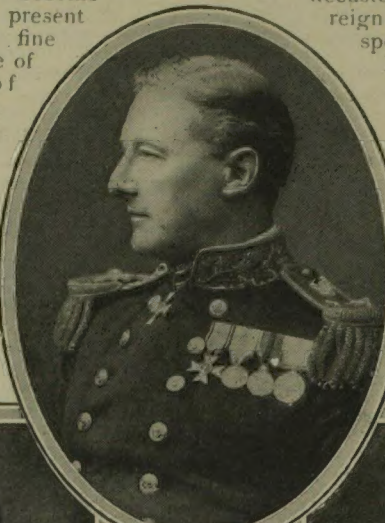


Photo. Russell.

ADMIRAL SIR WILLIAM MAY,

To Command every Ship in Commission in British Waters.

Crown, and the Sword of State was a gain borne aloft by Earl Carrington. The King read the



Photo. Russell.

VICE-ADMIRAL GEORGE NEVILLE, To Command the Third and Fourth Divisions of the Main Fleet.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.

VICE-ADMIRAL SIR A. BERKELEY MILNE, To Command the Second Division of the Main Fleet.

Speech with expression. His voice once or twice was husky, but it was heard much more distinctly than are the voices of the great majority of Peers. The speech contained no sensational matter. It gave the key to the Session by the statement that, owing to various causes, including provision for old-age pensions and an increase necessary in the cost of the Navy, the expenditure of the year would be considerably in excess of that of the past twelve months.

"In these circumstances," said his Majesty, on the advice of his Government, "the provision necessary for the services of the State in the ensuing year will require very serious consideration; and, in consequence, less time than usual will, I fear, be available for the consideration of other legislative measures." Thus the speech indicated that the Session would be occupied to an unusual extent with finance. Members of the House of Commons began to assemble in their own place at midnight—that is to say, half-a-dozen took their seats by depositing a card and then went to bed. Early risers arrived by six in the morning. There was not, however, a great attendance when the Commons were commanded to attend in the House of Lords at two o'clock, and there was then no excitement. Both Mr. Asquith and Mr. Balfour looked well, the leader of the Opposition having benefited greatly by his sojourn at Biarritz.

The Political Crisis in Turkey.

The sudden change of Ministers that has taken place in Turkey since the new régime began shows, for one thing, that the Turks have not yet grown accustomed to constitutional procedure, with its more leisurely formalities. The vote of no-confidence against the aged Vizier, Kiamil Pasha, was a very strange and abrupt reversal of the unanimous vote of confidence in his policy passed only a month before, and the peremptory demand for his appearance and explanations, and the refusal of a day's delay for him to prepare them, seem hardly in accordance with Parliamentary usage, or the respect due to a responsible Minister. The departure of Kiamil Pasha has removed a certain sense of stability which his presence lent to the new Administration, by reason of his age and great experience and the fact that he was a link between the old order and the new. But Kiamil has gone, and Hilmi reigns in his stead, and it remains to be seen whether he will do good or evil, politically speaking, to the fortunes of the Ottoman Empire. Hilmi Pasha was formerly High Commissioner in Macedonia, and in that capacity showed great diplomatic abilities, and won the good opinion of those representing the Powers. His appointment has given general satisfaction in Europe, and he has emphatically declared that there will be no change in the conduct of foreign affairs. The crisis has also shown that the principal power in Turkey rests, not with the new Parliament, but with the reform organisation which created it, the Committee of Union and Progress. Now that its work in bringing about the bloodless revolution has been accomplished, the Committee would do well to merge its power in that of Parliament, otherwise Turkey will be ruled, not by a constitution, but by a clique.



Photo. "Rapid."

HARLEQUINS AMONG LAMP-POSTS: THE MANY-COLOURED STANDARDS OF PARIS.

Certain of the lamp-posts of Paris are now decorated in this manner. The change is being made, not from any desire of the Municipality to brighten the streets, but to provide signs marking the places at which motor-buses are to stop—that is to say, the posts take the place of the less-elaborate "All cars stop here" and "Cars stop here if requested" notices of our own L.C.C. tramway service.

and great experience and the fact that he was a link between the old order and the new. But Kiamil has gone, and Hilmi reigns in his stead, and it remains to be seen whether he will do good or evil, politically speaking, to the fortunes of the Ottoman Empire. Hilmi Pasha was formerly High Commissioner in Macedonia, and in that capacity showed great diplomatic abilities, and won the good opinion of those representing the Powers. His appointment has given general satisfaction in Europe, and he has emphatically declared that there will be no change in the conduct of foreign affairs. The crisis has also shown that the principal power in Turkey rests, not with the new Parliament, but with the reform organisation which created it, the Committee of Union and Progress. Now that its work in bringing about the bloodless revolution has been accomplished, the Committee would do well to merge its power in that of Parliament, otherwise Turkey will be ruled, not by a constitution, but by a clique.

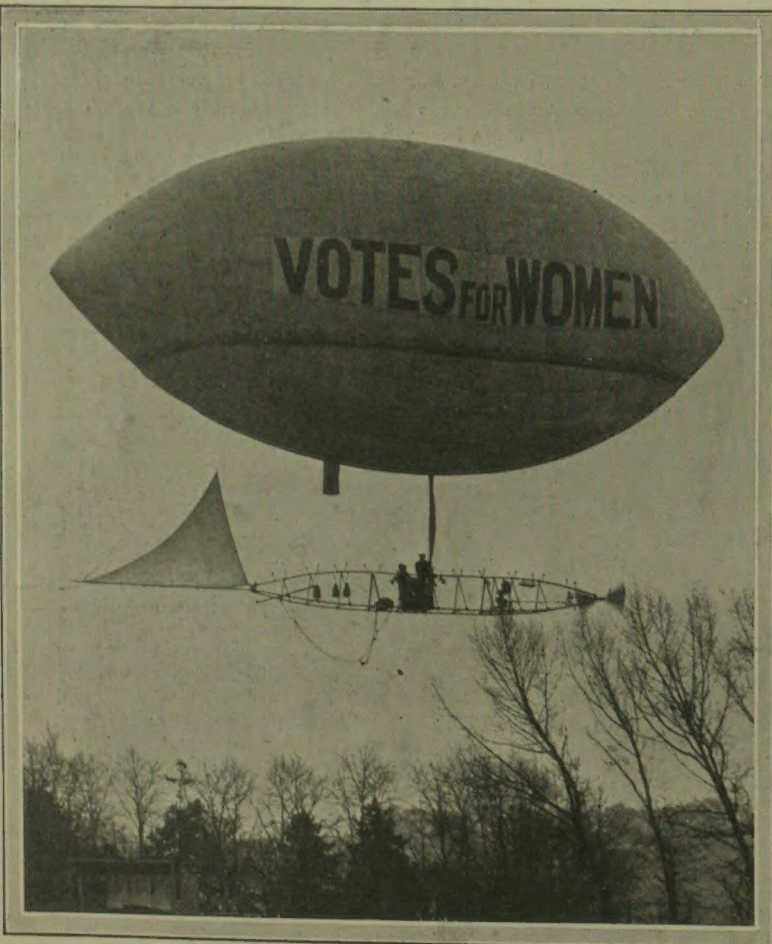


Photo. Illustrations Bureau.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" MORE IN THE AIR THAN EVER: THE SUFFRAGETTES DIRIGIBLE FOR THE OPENING OF PARLIAMENT.

The Suffragettes were in evidence in a new manner at the opening of Parliament. One of them, armed with a megaphone and handbills, ascended in a dirigible balloon, with the object of travelling above the route of the Royal Procession. Unfortunately for the lady's plans, it was necessary to keep the balloon so high above Westminster that it was almost invisible.



THE REAL AND THE IDEAL CROSSING OF THE ALPS BY NAPOLEON: THE CROSSING ACCORDING TO DAVID'S PICTURE AND AS IT ACTUALLY WAS.

As we note elsewhere in this issue, Napoleon was by no means a good horseman. Nevertheless, few artists have shown him as anything but a fine rider. David is a case in point. We reproduce here his picture showing Napoleon crossing the Alps, and a smaller illustration showing the actual manner in which the Emperor made the passage, on a led mule.

MEN WHO CARRY THEIR FIRES ABOUT THEIR WAISTS: THE KANGRI.

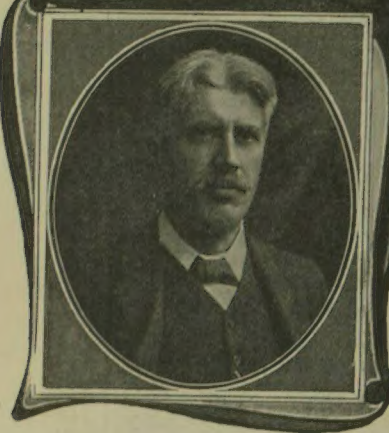
DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A PHOTOGRAPH.



A CAUSE OF CANCER: A KASHMIR NATIVE WEARING A CHARCOAL FIRE IN A KANGRI UNDER HIS ROBE.

In the winter season natives of Kashmir are in the habit of wearing, hung round the waist, next to the skin, beneath the clothes, a vessel containing live charcoal. This vessel, known as the Kangri, is of earthenware with a casing of wickerwork, and, filled with burning charcoal, is, of course, designed to give the body warmth. The practice is said to be particularly dangerous, for the hot kangri sets up a constant irritation that frequently ends in cancer. In our drawing one of the men is holding a kangri under his robe, hence his great bulk and the absence of his arms from his sleeves. Other kangris are shown on the ground by the other natives.

SCIENCE AND

THE DISCOVERY OF —
— THE PENDULUM —

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XLVII.,
MR. ALFRED CORT HADDON,
Cambridge Lecturer in Ethnology.
Photograph by Lafayette.

their scope, as they are varied in their nature. This curious substance has practically evolved a science for itself, so many are the phases wherewith radium becomes related to problems of geology, of physics, and even of biology itself. Among the geological relationships of the radium question stands out that of the age of the world we live on. The tyro in astronomy knows of the nebular hypothesis, and can relate the possible stages through which a planet, beginning its career as a nebulous mass, gradually condenses and cools, solidifies and develops a crust, then becomes dead and cold. Stages which lead from gaseous drifts of the burnt-out moon are to be discerned in the heavens above and in the earth beneath us. Mother Earth is a cooling globe, Mars has cooled to a further stage, and has more land than water; and our moon is a burnt-out cinder, judging from the evidence she affords to the eye of a very active volcanic past.

SCIENCE
JOTTINGS.RADIUM AND
THE EARTH'S AGE.

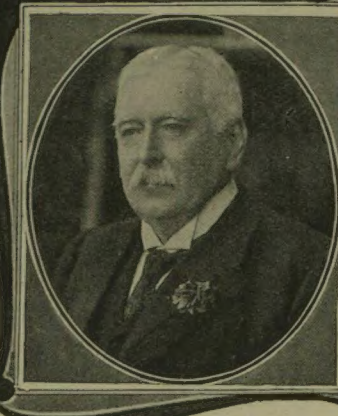
THE issues which come forth from the consideration of the discoveries relating to radium and its marvellous qualities seem to be illimitable in

other things. As regards the source of the heat, we are now led towards the idea by Science that it is to radio-activity we owe such heat as the crust possesses, and that the internal heat may very possibly owe an increase to radium-activity acting far below the crust itself. This view does not

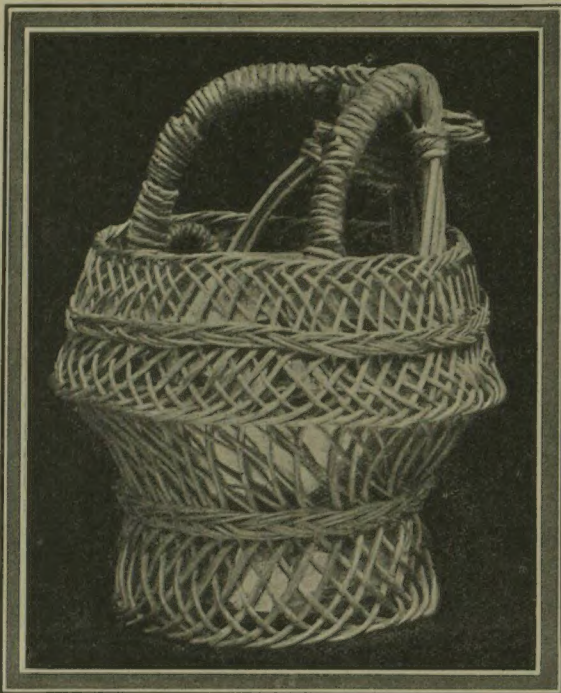
imply that the central heat is solely a product of radium-emanations. We have no reason to doubt that, primarily, it is the remnant of that universal heat with which the earth's nebulous beginning was endowed. What is likely is that the loss of the original

heat-remnant is being controlled, or largely modified, by the wasting and disintegration of the mother-substance, uranium. As this substance is found in the sun, and as radium has been found in meteorites, we see in such facts contributory suggestions that those who think the earth's heat is maintained by radio-activity are probably correct in their ideas. Turning now to the question of the earth's age, the geologists tell us that, taking Lord Kelvin's views of 1862 as a basis, our world, presuming it originally had the temperature of molten rock all through, would have cooled very slightly after the lapse of one thousand million years. Inside the so-far cooled portion would have existed a great hot nucleus having a radius of 3500 miles. A second consideration of the geologists and physicists refers to the isolation of the crust parts of the earth from the heated interior, and to the consequent slow progress of heat-radiation from the centre to the surface. This idea brings us back to the notion

NATURAL HISTORY

GALILEO WATCHING —
— THE SWINGING LAMP —
— IN PISA CATHEDRAL —

GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE.—No. XLVIII.,
SIR PATRICK MANSON,
The Well-known Parasitologist.
Photograph by Russell.



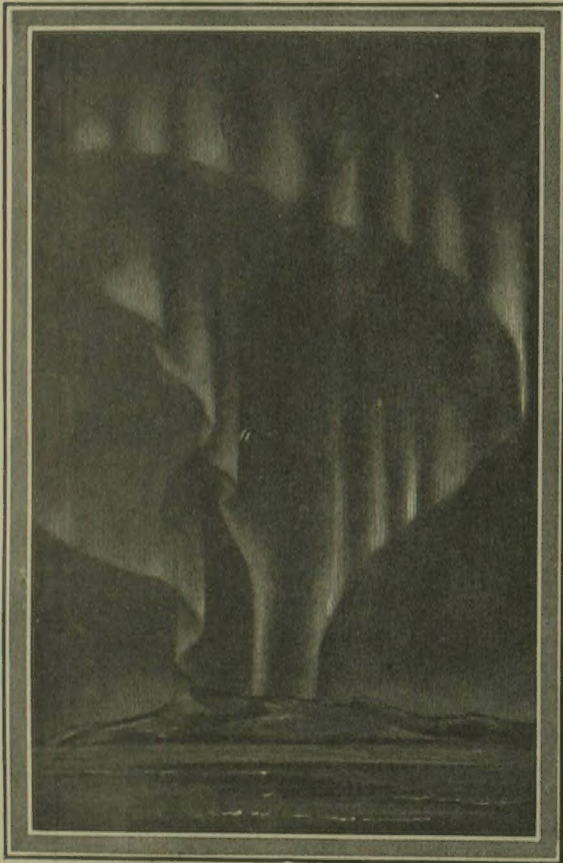
A CAUSE OF CANCER: THE KANGRI, WHICH, FILLED WITH BURNING CHARCOAL, IS WORN NEXT TO THE SKIN BY NATIVES OF KASHMIR.

The kangri consists of an earthenware vessel set in a case of basket-work, and, filled with glowing charcoal, is worn under the clothes, next to the skin, by natives of Kashmir, who favour it in the cold season. The constant irritation of the skin that is set up is a cause of cancer.—(SEE ANOTHER PAGE IN THIS ISSUE.)

THE NORTHERN LIGHTS OF THE ANT-
ARCTIC: THE AURORA BOREALIS IN ITS
MOST REMARKABLE FORM.

Reproductions from Dr. Edward A. Wilson's drawings in the Royal Society's Report of the National Antarctic Expedition; by courtesy of the Royal Society.

(SEE OPPOSITE PAGE.)

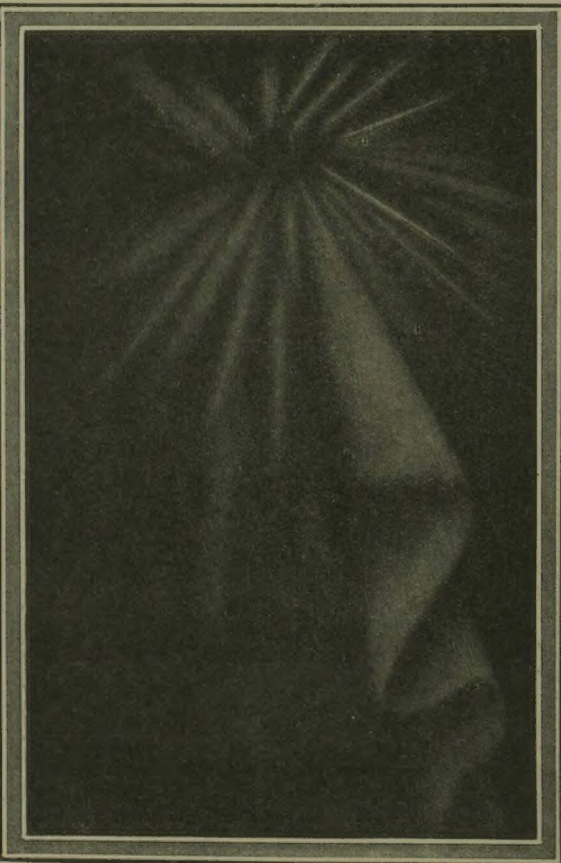


AURORAL STREAMERS.

"... In the form of three streamers radiating from N. Very little movement discernible in curtains, the vertical beams remaining stationary for a considerable length of time, viz., 2 minutes, and only varying in intensity. The intensity was equal to a star of between the 2nd and 3rd magnitude."

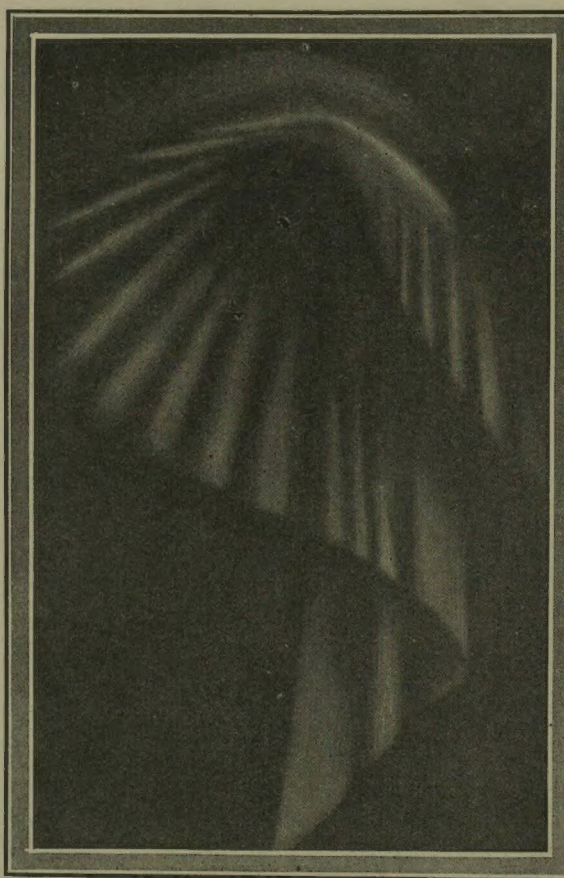
Very naturally, the geologist concerns himself with the question of the earth's age. Such inquiries relate not merely to the period distant from us, when our world was a nebulous mass, but also involve the question of the rate at which cooling occurs. It is, therefore, of interest to learn from the geologists what help, if any, the science of radium may give in solving these cosmical problems. To begin with, every child is taught that as we bore in mines downwards into the earth's interior the heat increases. The temperature rises also at a given rate. From the earth's interior, where some cosmical cauldron exists, heat is reflected upwards. After the first 100 ft. of descent the temperature rises about one degree for every 66 ft. we descend. It is easy to calculate that in a few miles' depth from the surface, we should come upon "fervent heat," and such as might seem to imply that the nucleus of our world, that portion inside the crust, existed in a molten state.

There are very divergent views entertained, however, regarding the exact physical condition of the earth's interior. The difficulties arise from various considerations, relating to the rate of cooling among



CORONA.

"A confusion of vertical rays, arcs, scrolls, bands, and banners, covering the sky from W. magnetic to E. magnetic, through N. magnetic up to zenith, where a corona was twice formed. Movement, when apparent, from left to right, occasionally marked, but generally indistinct. Rays, etc., changing rapidly in intensity, position, and amplitude."



CORONA.

"Two large arcs rising in the S., formed of diffused and extensive vertical rays of light. The arcs rose at an angle of about 45° to 60° to the horizon, but gradually became more vertical, and folded upon themselves at intervals. ... Movement sideways slow, vertically rapid. Intensity bright as it rose to its zenith."

that, whatever be the means of keeping up the internal heat of our planet, that which accounts for the prevailing heat of the crust in its depths is radio-activity, and this consideration, it need hardly be said, opens a wide and interesting field for speculation.

The variations in the estimates of the earth's age put forward by geologists and physicists appear to be capable of reconciliation on the view that the source of the earth's internal heat is not wholly due to the remnant of the earth's primitive temperature. Lord Kelvin's estimate of the earth's age ranged from twenty to forty millions of years. Sir Archibald Geikie demanded one hundred millions of years for the accomplishment of the changes that had taken place in our orb and which had brought us to our world of to-day. Another estimate lowered this amount considerably, and yet another gave ninety millions of years as a probable and fair calculation. If the rate of cooling is to be regarded as a point of importance, then it has been pointed out that the activity of radium in the interior must maintain the earth's heat in a very decided fashion, and so estimates of the world's age derived from the loss of heat would require great modification.

ANDREW WILSON.

THE LIGHTS THAT CREAK LIKE THE JOINTS OF REINDEER :
THE HEAVENS STRETCHED OUT LIKE A CURTAIN.



THE AURORA BOREALIS OF THE ANTARCTIC: "AURORAL ARC AND CURTAIN ABOVE, GLARE IN EAST."



THE AURORA BOREALIS OF THE ANTARCTIC: "AURORAL CURTAIN."

The Aurora Borealis, so called from the fact that it was first seen in northern skies, is not, of course, confined to those skies, and is equally a feature of the Antarctic regions. The Aurora is an electrical effect, and varies greatly in shape, colour, and brilliancy. The most remarkable form it takes is that of the Auroral curtain, two examples of which are here illustrated. There are those who say that the Aurora has no sound. Others have said that it is accompanied by a dull rushing sound; that the noise it makes resembles the rustling of silk, or wind against the flame of the candle; that its sound is akin to that of the "sparking" of an electric machine; while the Lapps have it that it suggests the creaking of the joints of running reindeer. In the majority of cases the light is composed of red rays with green behind them, but yellow rays and red rays have been seen, as also have violet rays, though the last named are very rare.

Reproduced from the Royal Society's Report of the National Antarctic Expedition. (Volume on sale at Messrs. Harrison and Sons, 45, Pall Mall, S.W.)

LITERATURE



MR. BERNARD CAPES,

Whose new novel, "The Love Story of St. Bel," has just been published by Messrs. Methuen.

Photo. Elliott and Fry.



-LORNA DOONE-

THE DELIGHTFUL IMPROBABILITY.

REPREHENSIBLE or not, it is upon the delightful improbability that delightful novels are built. This is the quality of magic demanded by those dull grown-ups who brush the fairies off their laps for grasshoppers, and declare that Turner has spoiled them for sunsets. Having eyes, but seeing not, they require the novelists to furnish "magic" for them, only they must be very carefully wrapped up, to look as commonplace as possible. So we have Mr. Marion Crawford, Katherine Tynan, and Mrs. Henry de la Pasture, who are all accredited magicians, designing improbable plots with a grave deference to verisimilitude. If they smile in their sleeves, what matter? They weave their tales, and we sit round, and listen.

"The Diva's Ruby" (Macmillan) is Mr. Marion Crawford's latest addition to the story of Margaret Donne, otherwise Mme. Cordova, the "Soprano" and "Prima-donna" of two preceding romances. Magic, did you say? What can you have more truly reminiscent of the thrill of Eastern fairy-tales than this prologue of the traveller led by the beauteous maiden to where rubies beyond the dreams of avarice lie scattered on the ground? The way was secret—by waste and water, a path of peril, under a burning Asian



AN IMITATION OF AN "OCHRE-HABITED ASCETIC": DR. PENNELL TRAVELLING AS A SADHU, OR MENDICANT PILGRIM.

Dr. Pennell describes the Hindu Sadhus as "the strange, fantastic, ochre-habited ascetics who are met with in town and village [in India], by the roadside, and at fairs—nay, even in the modern railway-station. . . . They embody the religious ideals of the East, and carry one back to the hoary past, long before Alexander marched into India. . . . Fakirs are of comparatively recent origin. . . . The word 'faqir' is an Arabic one, and denotes a Muhammadan ascetic; while the word 'Sadhu' is Sanskrit, and is best retained for the Hindu ascetic."

course, nobody could have foreseen the catastrophe that followed, which is fantastic to the last degree. One is tempted to cry out for the saving grace of common-sense to descend upon the people in "Catherine's Child." But then, where you have common-sense, you don't, as a rule, have improbability, and there is, as we

"AMONG THE WILD TRIBES OF THE AFGHAN FRONTIER."

Illustrations reproduced from Dr. T. L. Pennell's book by courtesy of the publishers, Messrs. Seeley and Co. (See Review on Another Page).

pointed out before, a natural demand for this commodity.

Mr. Vachell set himself a task in "The Waters of Jordan" (Murray) that he has accomplished remarkably well. He wanted to write a wholesome book, on the theme of a hero who washed in Jordan and was clean. To require purification, you must first have been defiled. Where does the modern gentleman find mud stick most easily? Obviously, in the

Divorce Court. The story starts, then, as the *cause célèbre* of Tempest v. Tempest and Charteris closes, and introduces us to the correspondent emerging from the ordeal of the witness-box with his reputation hanging upon him in tatters. He is an honest fellow, who abhors the sin into which he has been inveigled,



-LORNA DOONE-

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL,

Whose collection of family papers (including unpublished letters from Madame de Staël) is being published by Messrs. Nisbet under the title "Argyll Papers."—[Photo. Mendelssohn.]

and who is facing with outward composure and inward dismay the marriage that awaits him when the decree shall have been made absolute. He goes to the Forest of Ys (which is not difficult of identification and is described with an affection that warms the heart), and there, unknown and eager, he begins to work out his own salvation. Opportune diphtheria arrives in the village, and Hugo is enabled to prove himself to be a hero. Is this real life? Not a bit of it; but it is a very charming story, having the quite extraordinary merit of using a fusty theme without being a whit the worse for it.

The coincidences that happen in "Antony Cuthbert" (Methuen) are awkward ones. They, too, are the unexpected—and also the undesirable. We say this with



FLOATING ON AN INFLATED SKIN: A SCENE ON THE INDUS.

"The young men . . . use the inflated skin of a goat or of a cow, and, supporting themselves on this, can rest on the deep, cool bosom of the river as long as they like without fatigue. . . . The boy is travelling down the river on a 'kik' or inflated skin. The men on the bank are carrying theirs up the river, as they can only be used when travelling with the stream."

sun; but the desire of Baraka carried her lover thither. The rubies were encrusted on the soil; the traveller broke off lumps—as one breaks pie-crust, we imagine. Her angry men-folk imprisoned them in the place of rubies, to perish miserably. A vulture flapped down to wait for consequences—and thrilled us again to the marrow. It was not an unmixed pleasure to return again to Cordova and her wooing millionaires, even though they had the seductive ways of Monte Cristo. It was no pleasure at all to meet Baraka, a subsidiary figure, in London, and find her involved in sordid difficulties with the British police and a Bond Street jeweller. That is to say, it was no pleasure to the critic, who likes his magic undiluted. The public, as we know, wills it otherwise; and so Baraka's idyll is transplanted to Western civilisation, where there are policemen and steam-yachts and American ladies a-row. It is all good reading, and another evidence of the virility of Mr. Marion Crawford's inventive genius.

Mrs. de la Pasture has been dabbling in sequels too. She wrote a book called "Catherine of Calais" a few years ago; now she has written "Catherine's Child" (Smith, Elder). Catherine was a dear; but she does not appear to have been blessed in her offspring. Philippa was wilful and headstrong, and impatient of the gentle restraint imposed by her mother, who (mistakenly, we think) expected a cottage bowered in roses and fragrant with cleanliness to satisfy her sixteen-year-old daughter. Our private opinion is that a good boarding-school would have done Philippa a world of good—also that Catherine was a goose. Philippa insisted on going to town to see the gay world. This was not unnatural; but why did Catherine, against her own judgment, let her go with a woman she mistrusted? Of



A VENETTA: DESCRIBING A BLOOD-FEUD.

"The illustration shows an old woman in the Peshawur Hospital describing how her grandson was shot in Tirah as the result of a blood-feud. He was the last male representative of a clan which had been exterminated owing to the vendetta. . . . The Afghans never forget their tribal feuds except in the presence of foes from without."



AS INACCESSIBLE AS THE EAGLE'S EYRIE: A ZIARAT, OR SHRINE, ON THE TAKHT-I-SULIMAN.

"The burial-places of holy men are frequently located in almost inaccessible spots on mountains. In the accompanying photograph is seen a famous shrine on the Suliman range. Despite its inaccessibility, hundreds of pilgrims visit this yearly, and sick people are carried up in their beds, with the hope that the blessing of the saint may cure them."

regret, because Mr. Bagot's writing is a great joy. He has a neatness of phrase, and a directness of address, that is worth much fine gold. For example, here is the vignette of Miss Cuthbert (of Cuthbertsheugh, Northumberland): "After her sister-in-law's death, Miss Cuthbert had made a valiant effort to live with her brother. . . . The *ménage*, however, had not been a success. She had accordingly retired to the little house in the outskirts of Alnwick, where she sought consolation in district visiting, and in becoming an active member of the local branch of a society for the promotion of interference between servant girls and their employers." The book is full of such welcome touches, and they mitigate the rigours of its unpleasant plot.

Last of all comes "The House of the Crickets" (Smith, Elder). And the story has the old, wistful ring of the Irish legend, for all its modern setting. The house of the crickets should surely have been mirthful, but it was sad. Patrick Moore was a domestic tyrant, who kept his unhappy brood in cruel subjection. But the writer's power is great, and Katherine Tynan is compassionate. It is a graceful story, and Hannah was a princess dressed in the rags of tradition, but a princess who came into her birthright after all.

BEAUTIFUL STUDIES OF THE HEROINES OF MODERN NOVELS.

DRAWN BY "THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS" SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



No. XV.: SHE," THE HEROINE OF RIDER HAGGARD'S GREAT STORY OF ADVENTURE.

"The curtain was drawn, and a tall figure stood before us. I say a figure, for not only the body, but also the face, was wrapped with a soft white and gauzy material in such a way as at first sight to remind me most forcibly of a corpse in its grave clothes. . . . I could clearly distinguish, however, that the swathed, mummy-like form before me was that of a tall and lovely woman. . . . She lifted her white, rounded arms—never had I seen such arms before—and slowly, very slowly, she withdrew some fastening beneath her hair. Then of a sudden the long, corpse-like wrappings fell from her to the ground, and my eyes travelled up her form, now robed only in a garb of clinging white that did but serve to show its rich and imperial shape."

FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP - BOOK.



**SUFFERING TO BE BEAUTIFUL:
A NATIVE OF AFUGU WITH DIS-
FIGURED FACE.**

The cuts on the face were made deliberately, and are believed to heighten the beauty of the countenance.



**THE MYSTERIOUS NIGERIA EXPEDITION: AN OFFICER'S BUSH-HOUSE
AT OKPARTU CAMP.**

For a time there was a good deal of mystery made about the British force working in Southern Nigeria. Indeed, it was stated on more than one occasion that no operations were being carried on—this despite the most circumstantial reports of co-operation between the British and the Germans engaged on boundary-marking work.



**QUESTIONING GUIDES IN THE
MARKET-PLACE AT ORTA AKAMA:
HAUSAS BEING INTERROGATED.**

The column is engaged in opening up parts of Southern Nigeria and establishing stations. There has been no fighting of great moment.



WAITING FOR MR. ROOSEVELT'S RETIREMENT: A PART OF THE PRESIDENT'S EQUIPMENT FOR AFRICA.
So soon as his turn of office is up, in March, Mr. Roosevelt is to go on a long holiday. Part of this he will spend in big-game shooting in Africa.

Photo, Topical.



**PREPARING TO RECEIVE ARAB RAIDERS: THE "BLOSSE LYNCH"
IN WAR RIG.**

Sacks of wheat were arranged round the deck, and behind these the soldiers took cover. On the occasion of a previous attack made on the same boat a fortnight before this photograph was taken, three of the crew were killed and five wounded.



**A DINOSAUR UNEARTHED IN EAST AFRICA: THE LARGE BONES
OF THE BEAST.**

The remains were found in German East Africa by Professor E. Fraar. In the foreground of the photograph are seen the large bones of the beast, some of which are to have a home in the Royal Natural History Museum at Stuttgart.

Photo, David Fraser.

THE UNION JACK THAT IS DISPLACED BY THE ROYAL STANDARD.

PHOTOGRAPH

BY CAMPBELL.



A SIGN THAT THE SOVEREIGN HAS LEFT THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER: HOISTING THE GREAT UNION JACK ON THE VICTORIA TOWER.

As a light in the Tower by night shows that the House is sitting, so the Union Jack shows it in the day time. When the Sovereign is in the Palace of Westminster, the Royal Standard is flown instead. The Union Jack is hoisted also on certain special occasions, such as the King's birthday and the anniversary of Coronation Day, even when the House is not sitting.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS: ITS LEAST-KNOWN SIDE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAMPBELL



1. THE SOCIAL SIDE OF MR. SPEAKER'S LIFE: THE DRAWING-ROOM OF THE SPEAKER'S HOUSE.
3. THE BED THE KING WOULD OCCUPY IF HE WISHED TO SLEEP AT THE PALACE OF WESTMINSTER: THE STATE BED IN THE SPEAKER'S HOUSE.
5. THE TOILET OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATION: THE BARBER'S ROOM IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

2. THE HOUSE OF COMMONS' OWN SPECIAL BLEND: THE FAMOUS VAT OF IRISH WHISKY.
4. LAST USED WHEN THE MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE WENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE IN 1897: CLEANING THE SPEAKER'S STATE COACH.
6. A BAR THAT HAS NO LICENSE, AND SO IS ILLEGAL: THE STRANGERS' BAR IN THE HOUSE.

The House of Commons has been called the first club in the world, and it certainly possesses facilities that no other club can boast. One of the most remarkable of its features is what is more usually known as "the illegal bar" than as "the strangers' bar." This possesses no license, but, nevertheless, refreshments are sold to visitors at it.

THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS: ITS LEAST-KNOWN SIDE.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CAMPBELL.



1. THE THRONE OF THE UNCROWNED KING OF THE COMMONS: CLEANING THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.

2. A SWORN ENEMY OF THE SUFFRAGETTES: INSPECTOR SCANTLEBURY, CHIEF OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS POLICE.

3. CLEANERS IN CHEF-LIKE COSTUMES: POLISHING THE ARMS OF THE SPEAKER'S CHAIR.

4. GUARDIANS OF THE PEACE OF THE HOUSE: THE HOUSE OF COMMONS POLICE UNDER INSPECTION.

5. SHOEBLACK IN ORDINARY TO THE COMMONS: THE PRIVILEGED SHOEBLACK OF THE HOUSE.

6. THE COMMONS' OWN G.P.O.: THE POST OFFICE IN THE HOUSE.

Particular interest attaches to these Illustrations of scenes in the House of Commons and its precincts, in view of Tuesday's opening, and of the fact that they are familiar to comparatively few people, other than the authorities of the House and members

ART · MUSIC · and · the · DRAMA ·

ART NOTES.

THE untimely death of Charles Conder robs the art world of England of one of its rarest personalities. He added more to the sum of pure beauty than any other painter of his time, and he died at a moment when he had discovered a wholly acceptable manner of presenting his exquisite fancies. His art education in France was as purely irrelevant to his career as the early years he spent in Australia; wherever he had lived or studied he must have been an artist, for he was born to decorate the world he lived in, and thereby make it more to his own exacting liking. It is impossible to think of Conder existing in a city where no Conder fans or Conder panels softened the unkind realities of modern life or made luminous interludes in its ugliness. He needed the atmosphere he created, and if it was heavy with artificialities to the eyes of the average man, it was purely natural to himself. It was more natural than nature, which, unadorned with his own capricious additions of beauty, could never quite satisfy his luxurious inclination. He was luxurious in his demand for beauty beyond the luxury of "l'heure exquise"; evening skies and seas were lovely for him, but he was not content unless he could find his oft-imagined fair upon the shingle, or bathing in his Mediterranean. Nor would

woman's beauty suffice him; it must be decked out in silks, and even aided by cosmetics, so that his eye should not be annoyed by the bald reality. And yet Conder was not unnatural: in making myths and mysteries he was but following the capricious rule of creation, which is anything but a process of explanation or simplification.

While Conder was tragically preparing the way for his biographer, the friend who was to write of him was himself struck by the first shafts of disease. It is Mr. Arthur Symonds who

IN HIS GREATEST PART: THE LATE CHARLES WARNER AS COUPEAU, IN "DRINK."

Mr. Charles Warner, whose tragic death in America was reported last week, was best known by his impersonation of Coupeau in "Drink," and played the part thousands of times.

Photo, London Stereoscopic.

could best write of the maker of fans, those wayward, elegant, suggestive, and dexterous toys. Both had wandered in the moonlit paths of Verlaine's secular poetry, and both most sensitively followed the by-ways of beauty. Mr. Conder was for some time a member of the New English Art Club, but more lately exhibited with the International Society; he illustrated Balzac, and, in one of the most beautiful of Chelsea houses, was the good friend and entertainer of most of the poets and painters of his time. The exhibition of his work, which will doubtless be shortly held, is not needed to establish his fame, for his genius was of a most recognisable order, but it will be an exhibition abounding in pleasure and in regrets.

Like a multitude of his inferiors, but unlike the majority of his equals, Mr. Manning is content to paint what he sees in the straightforward way that is natural to him; he is no rebel against the fate that has decreed him to be no Constable, or Monet, or Corot; he accepts the ruling and paints attractive landscapes. And these are shown at the Ryder Gallery, in Albemarle Street.



THE REVIVAL OF "THE PRISONER OF ZENDA" AT THE ST. JAMES'S: MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER AS RUDOLF THE FIFTH AND AS RUDOLF RASSENDYLL.

Such a meeting as that illustrated, obviously, does not take place. The photograph is designed merely to show Mr. Alexander in the two rôles he assumes in the play.

Photo, Ellis and Walery.

Mr. R. Gwelo Goodman's water-colours, exhibited at the Dowdeswell Galleries, are fair and fit representations of

the English Lakes. His brush-work and his colouring are happily adapted to the



MRS. ALICE CRAWFORD, Who is playing Drusilla Ives in "The Dancing Girl," at His Majesty's. Photo, Dover St. Studios.



MISS ATHENE SEYLER, Who is playing Pamela Grey in "The Truants," at the Kingsway. Photo, Connell.



MISS MARIE LOHR, Who is playing Sybil Crane in "The Dancing Girl," at His Majesty's. Photo, Dover St. Studios.



MISS ETHEL IRVING, Who is playing Kate Hardcastle in "She Stoops to Conquer," at the Haymarket.



MISS ELLAINE TERRISS, Who is playing the Duc de Richelieu in "The Dashing Little Duke." Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.

gentle waters and comparatively lowly mountains of

these regions, and the result is that his Derwent-water, his Coniston, his Grasmere, are drawn with

MUSIC.

THE appearance at the Queen's Hall of M. Jean Sibelius may be regarded as a sign of the times: we have learned in this country to welcome people who speak in an idiom that is not our own, so long as that idiom be musical. In drama, literature, and art such catholicity of taste does not exist among us; a new movement in the domain of either is resented as an abuse of natural law and is treated accordingly. M. Sibelius speaks the language of a country we do not know, expresses the natural characteristics of surroundings with which we are wholly unfamiliar, and voices aspirations we do not share with any intensity of feeling. Just as the songs that the Moors left in Andalusia or the chants of the Berbers of the Atlas Mountains have a significance lying beyond our ken, so it is with the music of Finland's representative composer, for all that he employs the modern scale and the modern orchestra and writes as one may be expected to write after

studying in Helsingfors, Berlin, and Vienna. Sibelius has an individuality that may or may not be due to the environment in which he has striven, and his power of creating an atmosphere and bringing the most errant moods of his listeners into harmony with his own is clearly marked. There is little of joy or happiness in the master's music, nor does his appearance suggest the optimist; but there are moments of rare beauty in most of his scores, and his handling of the various sections of the orchestra is often that of a master. The string effects in "Ein Saga" create something between an atmosphere and an emotion that is beyond the reach of words. At the same concert Professor Hugo Becker was the soloist, and played the difficult 'cello concerto by Dvorak. It is fair to say that the distinguished 'cellist did not always seem to be engaged in a labour of love, and the second movement dragged curiously. One may express a hope that the Queen's Hall authorities have not given up their attempt to ventilate the building. On Saturday afternoon the lack of proper ventilation was very obvious.

At the Albert Hall on Sunday last an enormous gathering attended either to hear Carreño play or to

TO PRODUCE MR. ROBERT HICHENS' PLAY, "THE REAL WOMAN," MISS EVELYN MILLARD.

Miss Millard will produce Mr. Hichens' comedy at the Criterion on Tuesday next, and will play Lady Arden. In the cast, also, are Miss Annie Hughes, and Messrs. Waring, Aynsworth, and Ainley.

Photo, Rita Martin.

hear Tamini sing. The pianist was in splendid form: she made even a Hungarian "Rhapsody," by Liszt, sound beautiful and distinguished, and she did more than any other player known to us could have done in the way of giving interest to the Schubert-Tausig "Marche Militaire." But if Signor Tamini is the truly great tenor that his friends proclaim him, he contrived very successfully to conceal the fact on Sunday last. A conventionally fine singer with a distressing and ever-present vibrato, and a capacity to sing in tune nearly all the time—this was the impression his performance left upon the writer. At the same time, it is

right to say that those who have heard Tamini more than once declare that he is better in German than Italian music—on Sunday he relied upon Verdi's "Otello," and "Rigoletto."



THE REVIVAL OF "LOUIS XI." AT THE SHAFTESBURY: MR. H. B. IRVING AND MISS DOROTHEA BAIRD IN THE LATE DION BOUCICAULT'S PLAY.—[PHOTOGRAPH BY ELLIS AND WALERY.]

exactitude and pleasantness. Less fitting to the talents of the artist have been the Wagnerian themes attempted by Mr. Hans Schlömerski, and exhibited at the Brook Street Art Gallery.—E. M.

NAPOLEON AS HORSEMAN: THE LITTLE CORPORAL'S CHARGER DISCOVERED.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU.



RECOGNISED AFTER FORTY YEARS: THE STUFFED WHITE ARAB, VIZIER, ONE OF NAPOLEON'S CHARGERS (BETWEEN TWO OTHER HORSES, SHOWING HOW SMALL IT WAS).



UNEARTHED FROM AN ATTIC OF THE LOUVRE: THE STUFFED WHITE ARAB, VIZIER, SHOWING NAPOLEON'S CIPHER BRANDED ON THE HINDQUARTERS OF THE ANIMAL.



GREAT GENERAL, BAD HORSEMAN: MOUNTED FIGURES OF THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON FROM FAMOUS PAINTINGS.

A stuffed white war-horse of Napoleon has been placed on exhibition in the Musée de l'Armée in Paris after having been hidden away for forty years. Its authenticity as a relic seems unimpeachable. It was a white Arab known as Vizier, and is said to have been one of Napoleon's favourite chargers. Five years or so ago it was found in a box in an attic of the Louvre, and on this box was the inscription, "A Monsieur le Chef des Musées Impériaux à Paris, Cheval de Napoléon I., From the Natural History Society, Manchester." The archives of that society (no longer in existence) were searched, and the identity of the stuffed horse established. Napoleon was by no means a good rider. His build was against him, for he was too short in the leg and too long in the body, and it is on record that it was not unusual for him to fall off his mount. In the big group showing Napoleon on horseback, the figures are from the following pictures: 1. Horace Vernet's "Napoléon à Iéna" 2. Gros's "Napoléon à Eylau"; 3. Napoléon à Waterloo"; 4. Charlet's "Après vous, Sire"; 5. Barthélemy's "Bonaparte en Egypte"; 6. Gros's "Bonaparte en Italie"; 7. Debret's "Napoléon à Tilsitt"; 8. "Napoléon au retour de l'île d'Elbe"; 9. Philippoteaux's "Bonaparte à Rivoli"; 10. Guido Sigrist's "Napoléon à Waterloo"; 11. Gérard's "Napoléon à Austerlitz"; 12. Raffet's "Napoléon et les Recrues"; 13. Vernet's "Napoléon à Friedland"; 14. Napoléon blessé devant Ratisbonne"; and 15. Vernet's "Napoléon à Wagram."

THE LIFE OF LOWER LONDON—No. III.: THE PORT OF MISSING PETS.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, CYRUS CUNEO.



WHERE BLACK IS WHITE; AND WHITE, BLACK: A DOG AND CAT MARKET IN THE EAST END.

Referring to this drawing of a dog and cat market in the East End, Mr. Cuneo writes: "This takes place every Sunday morning, and is a scene of much bustle and confusion. You can buy anything from a toy terrier to a great Dane, and all sorts and conditions of cats. There is a good deal of doubt as to how a number of the dogs are obtained by those who sell them. I was told by a constable that the police are supplied with a list of lost dogs. If the missing dog be white, they usually look for a grey dog or a black, and vice versa, for many stolen dogs are dyed before they are offered for sale. Of course, there are many legitimate traders and breeders in the market (probably the majority are above suspicion), and some very fine animals are shown."

"THE GERMAN PEOPLE GREETS THE RULER OF THE MIGHTY BRITISH WORLD - EMPIRE."

DRAWING BY EDWARD CUCUEL, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BERLIN; PHOTOGRAPHS 1 AND 4 BY SPORT AND GENERAL; PHOTOGRAPH 5 BY KEYSTONE; PHOTOGRAPH 3 BY FERRAL.



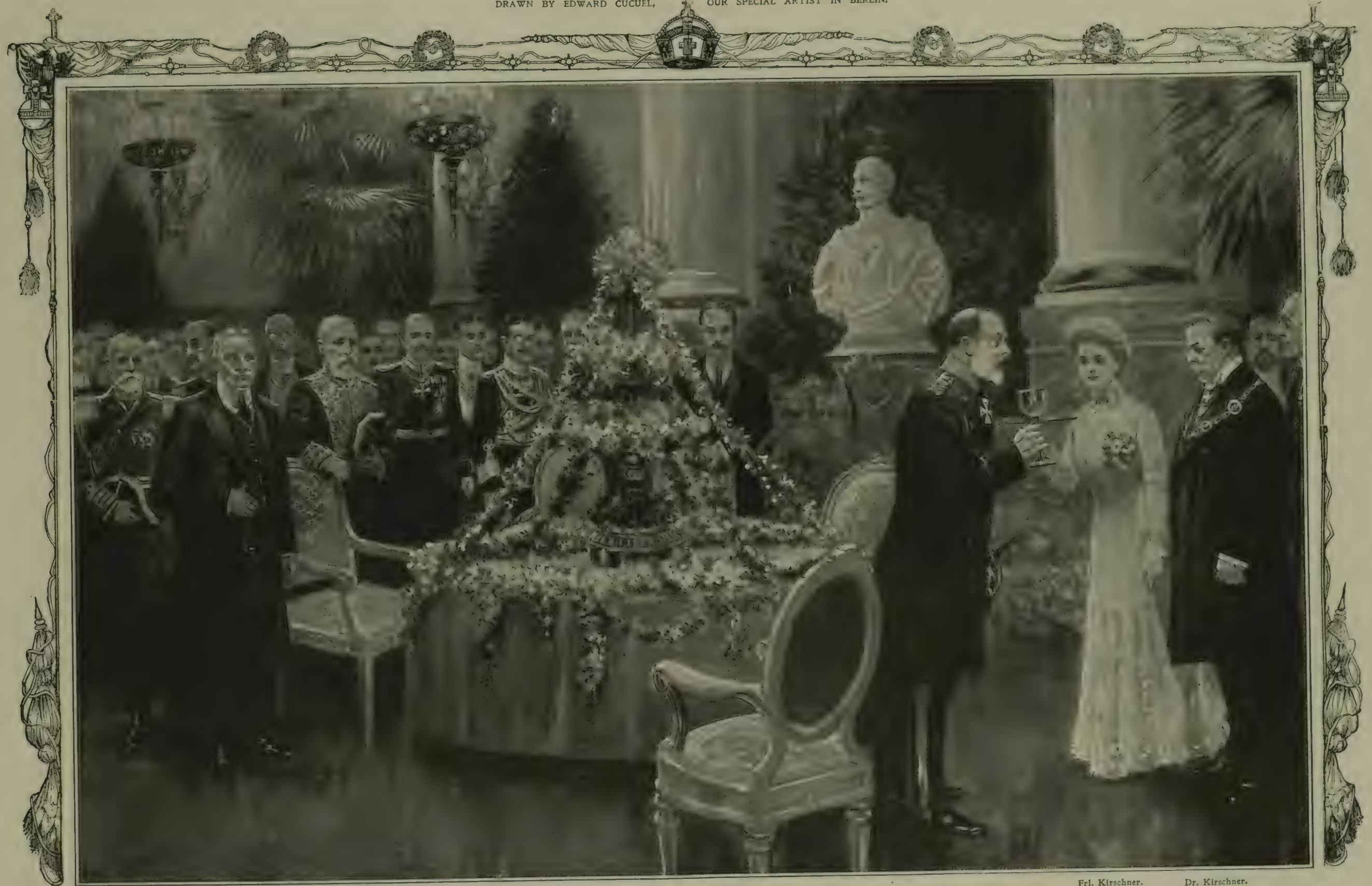
1. THE GERMAN EMPRESS AND THE QUEEN LEAVING THE FREDERICK-WILLIAM MUSEUM.
2. THE BERLIN MUNICIPALITY'S GREETING AT THE BRANDENBURG GATE; DR. KIRSCHNER WELCOMING THE KING AND QUEEN TO BERLIN.

3. THE KING LISTENING TO THE MUNICIPALITY'S ADDRESS OF WELCOME.
4. THE LEAST PROMINENT PART OF THE PROCEEDINGS: SOCIALIST AGITATORS BEING KEPT IN ORDER BY THE POLICE.
5. THE QUEEN'S CARRIAGE ADVENTURE: SEEKING TO PACIFY THE HORSES OF THE ROYAL VEHICLE.

The King and Queen met with great public receptions during their visit to Berlin, and the Socialists who sought to make demonstrations were very far from popular. While the royal procession was on its way to the Imperial Castle on the day of the arrival, the Queen met with an adventure that fortunately proved to be of little moment. The horses of the carriage in which her Majesty sat by the side of the German Empress shied at the artillery salute in the Lustgarten, and for a time would not proceed. Later, one of the horses shied again and fell. Then the German Empress and the Queen alighted, and entered another carriage.

AN UNPRECEDENTED SCENE AT BERLIN'S GUILDHALL: THE RECEPTION OF THE KING BY THE MUNICIPALITY.

DRAWN BY EDWARD CUCUEL, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BERLIN.



Sir Day Bosanquet. Prince von Bülow. Sir E. Goschen.

Sir Charles Hardinge.

Frl. Kirschner. Dr. Kirschner.

THE KING ACCEPTING "FROM THE TOWN OF BERLIN OUT OF THE HANDS OF A GERMAN CITIZEN'S DAUGHTER A DRAUGHT OF HONOUR OF GERMAN WINE":
HIS MAJESTY RECEIVING THE "EHRENTUNK" IN THE RATHAUS.

The King's visit to the Rathaus of Berlin, there to be received by the Municipality, marked a precedent in the history of civic ceremonial in the German capital. Hitherto it has been the custom for the Berlin Municipality's hospitality to end with their reception of great visitors at the gates of the city. His Majesty was received by the Burgomaster and other officials, and accepted from the hand of Fraulein Johanna Kirschner, daughter of the Chief Burgomaster, a draught of honour in a golden cup from a Berlin Museum. Our title is a quotation from Dr. Kirschner's speech.

THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION AS ASSISTANT TO MR. WILBUR WRIGHT.



1. TO BE PRESENTED TO MR. WRIGHT BY THE PEOPLE OF MANS;
A BUST OF THE INVENTOR.

2. THE EX-PREMIER AND THE FLYING MAN; MR. BALFOUR CHATTING WITH
MR. WILBUR WRIGHT.

3. UNDISTURBED BY THE COMING OF THE AEROPLANE; MR. WILBUR WRIGHT FLYING OVER OX-DRAWN WAGONS NEAR PAU.

4. MR. BALFOUR AS ASSISTANT TO MR. WILBUR WRIGHT; THE EX-PREMIER HELPING THE INVENTOR TO START HIS AEROPLANE.

During his stay abroad, Mr. Balfour showed much interest in Mr. Wilbur Wright's aeroplane, and on one recent occasion helped the inventor to start it. It was found that there were not enough men to pull on the rope. Thereupon Mr. Balfour volunteered to help.—[THREE PHOTOGRAPHS BY ILLUSTRATIONS BUREAU; PHOTOGRAPH OF THE BUST BY TOPICAL.]

COINS AS ART TREASURES: THE LATEST PHASE OF COLLECTING.

MONEY COLLECTED FOR ITS ARTISTIC VALUE: GEMS OF ANCIENT GREEK NUMISMATIC ART.



- | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|---------------------------------------|--|
| 1. HERACLEA (Luc).
c.B.C. 360 (£54). | 6. TERINA.
c.B.C. 420 (£42). | 11. TERINA.
c.B.C. 350 (£280). | 16. CATANA.
c.B.C. 420 (£640). | 21. NAXOS (Sicily).
c.B.C. 400 (£103). | 26. SYRACUSE.
By Parmenides (?) (£224). | 31. OLYMPIUS.
c.B.C. 360 (£51). | 36. ELIS.
c.B.C. 400 (£115). |
| 2. METAPONTUM.
c.B.C. 320 (£60). | 7. TERINA.
c.B.C. 380 (£9). | 12. AGRIGENTUM.
c.B.C. 400 (£229). | 17. CATANA.
By Evainetos (£215). | 22. SYRACUSE.
c.B.C. 480 (£68). | 27. SYRACUSE.
By Phrygillos (£215). | 32. DELPHI.
B.C. 346 (£301). | 37. MITHRADATES VI.
K. of Pontus, B.C. 121-63
(£42). |
| 3. THURIUM.
c.B.C. 400 (£20). | 8. TERINA.
c.B.C. 380 (£3). | 13. AGRIGENTUM.
c.B.C. 400 (£220). | 18. ZANKLE (Messana).
c.B.C. 520 (£90). | 23. SYRACUSE.
c.B.C. 450 (£135). | 28. SYRACUSE.
By Kimon (£331). | 33. AMPHIPOLIS.
c.B.C. 380 (£339). | 38. CARTHAGE.
c.B.C. 200 (£45). |
| 4. THURIUM.
By Phrygillos (£51). | 9. TERINA.
c.B.C. 380 (£9). | 14. AGRIGENTUM.
c.B.C. 400 (£328). | 19. MESSANA.
c.B.C. 425 (£9). | 24. SYRACUSE.
By Phrygillos and Euth
(£169). | 29. THASOS.
c.B.C. 400 (£50). | 34. ARCADIA.
c.B.C. 360 (£350). | 39. MAGNESIA.
c.B.C. 190 (£460). |
| 5. RHEGIUM.
c.B.C. 390 (£10). | 10. TERINA.
c.B.C. 370 (£93). | 15. CATANA.
c.B.C. 470 (£430). | 20. SEGESTA.
c.B.C. 410 (£210). | 25. SYRACUSE.
By Evainetos (£71). | 30. SYRACUSE.
By Kimon (£255). | 35. ELIS.
c.B.C. 425 (£72). | 40. PHENEUS.
c.B.C. 350 (£200). |

There was a time when the numismatist alone collected coins; now coins are bought by the ordinary art collector, not so much for their value as coins as for the art represented by their designs. The examples illustrated on this page are from the celebrated collection formed by the late Frank Sherman Benson, of Brooklyn, New York, which was sold by auction in London a few days ago, and fetched rather over £15,000, a world's record price for a collection of Greek coins. The coins shown in the two upper rows are of cities of ancient Italy (Magna Græcia). Those in the central rows are examples of the remarkably fine productions of Sicily. In the lower part are specimens of the beautiful coins of Greece Proper and three large pieces of Asia Minor and Carthage. The oldest coin is that struck at Messina—under its earliest name of Zankle—in the latter part of the sixth century B.C.; the latest those of Magnesia (in Ionia) and Carthage, both of which were issued about B.C. 200. (See Article elsewhere in this Issue.)

AT THE SIGN OF ST. PAUL'S



MARTINGENGO-CESARESCO.
Whose new book, "The Pace of Animals in
Thought," is appearing with
Fisher Unwin.



ANDREW LANG ON EDGAR ALLAN POE.



MISS CONSTANCE HILL.
Whose new book, "Mar. 1. 1850 and her
Circle of Friends in the Days of Bonaparte and
Bourbon," is being published by Mr. John Lane.

Photograph by Russell.

EDGAR POE, who was born a hundred years

overestimate of his country's literature; and he said that, "as a literary people, we are one vast perambulating humbug."

I am not "endorsing" this impiety, but how Poe must have rejoiced in uttering it! He

He was not a scholar, he never had a scholar's education, but he had

scholarly tendencies; he liked the things that scholars like. His great ingenuity made a push at the mystery of things, and he wrote "Eureka."

ago, is therefore much in the minds of bookish men at present. This young upstart generation knows very little about Poe. I seldom meet

anyone who has even read his stories; "The Gold Bug," like the Hobby Horse, "is forgot." Poe's tales were not the ground of his strongest claim to remembrance. The best are excellent. "The Gold Bug" is practically the first of all treasure-hunting tales with a mysterious cipher, and it is perhaps, within its limits, the best of them all. The great Dupin is the father of all our Sherlock Holmes's; we know Sherlock's methods; they are those of Dupin.

Not that these methods were first practised by the Frenchman. Voltaire set him an example in Zadig's knowledge of the lost horse of the Sultan, which he had never seen, but constructed out of minute traces. In a chapter of "The Vicomte de Bragelonne," Dumas makes d'Artagnan construct the whole story of the duel between de Guiche and de Wardes, fought at midnight, in the same second-sighted way. But Sir Arthur Doyle has very candidly confessed his obligations to Poe; to Voltaire and Dumas he probably owes nothing, though Poe may have had a debt to Voltaire.

In addition to detective skill, Poe was a master of the terrible, as in "The Fall of the House of Usher," "Mesmerism of a Dying Man," "The Pit and the Pendulum," and "The Cask of Amontillado." How Edgar used to make my blood run cold, before my years were ten! I am not sure that parents should place all his tales in the hands of students so very young, but the difficulty would have been to keep them out of mine.

Certainly, as a *conteur*, Poe deserves his renown. No doubt, poor as he was—living in an age and country where piracy of English work was almost ruinous to the home-made article—Poe was often obliged to write when he was not in the vein. He tried to do humorous pieces, but he "joked wi' deeficulty"; he had no more humour than Charles Kingsley or any successful serious novelist.



A BREASTPLATE OF COINS:
THE REMARKABLE CON-
TENT OF A PEASANT WOMAN
OF JAJCE.



A CROSS BETWEEN A
BISHOP'S MITRE AND AN
INVERTED FLOWER-POT:
CURIOUS HEAD-DRESSES OF
WOMEN OF JAJCE.



but not human enough for a great poet. He "could not dwell where 'Israfel' resides; he was a wandering singing elf; his is elfin poetry, bodiless poetry; the footsteps of his angels 'tinkle on the tufted floor.'"

You "might as well go to a gin-shop for a leg of mutton" as to Poe for verse of warm human interest. Shelley, who was human enough, said much the same thing of himself. But "Epipsychidion" and "The Witch of Atlas" are of palpitating human interest compared to Poe's "Haunted Palace" or "Ulalume."

His poetry almost "swoons into nonsense"; it wholly swoons into music, a music all his own, haunting the inner ear, and dwelling in the memory. His "Helen, thy beauty is to me," is an impeccable lyric, a perfect jewel, like three or four lyrics of Lovelace. Twenty pages might contain all of his best; for Lovelace's, best a



THE AUTHOR
OF "A BRITISH
OFFICER IN THE
BALKANS": MAJOR
PERCY HENDERSON.

"A BRITISH OFFICER IN THE BALKANS."

Major Percy Henderson ("Selim") late of the Indian Army, in his new book, "A British Officer in the Balkans," gives a delightful account of a journey through Dalmatia, Montenegro, Turkey in Austria, Magyarland, Bosnia and Hercegovina.

Illustrations reproduced by courtesy of the publishers.
Methuen & Co.
(SEE REVIEW ON ANOTHER PAGE)



RECALLING THE STORY OF THE NATIVITY: MANGERS AS CRADLES.

"On the way we passed a peasant woman carrying her baby in a manger on her shoulder, and leading home the family pony. Mangers—that is to say, solid wooden troughs for animals to eat out of—seem to be in general use amongst the Bosniak peasantry as cradles."

His criticisms are easily forgotten; he rather aimed at giving offence. He really did not think Longfellow and Mr. Lowell great poets; he had no patriotic

found a magazine—his highest practical ambition; in the midst of wealth he was a needy and embittered hack.

PETTICOATS AS A SIGN OF WEALTH: MUCH-SKIRTED VILLAGE HEIRESSSES.

"It is 'de rigueur' at fêtes for the unmarried girls to dress themselves in as many petticoats as possible, even as many as twelve, one over the other, with the result that they present the appearance of inflated balloons."

smaller number suffices. Poe stands alone among the poets of the world: somewhat akin to Coleridge, but in a lower plane.

THE LIGHTER SIDE OF A STATE VISIT: THE KING AND QUEEN IN BERLIN.

DRAWINGS BY S. BEGG FROM SKETCHES BY

EDWARD CUCUEL, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN BERLIN.



THE COURT BALL IN THE WHITE HALL AT THE IMPERIAL PALACE: THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND EMPRESS AND THE KING AND QUEEN WATCHING THE DANCERS.

The Court ball was a particularly brilliant function. The German Emperor and Empress and the King and Queen occupied thrones on a dais placed in the centre of one of the side-walls. The dancing was timed to begin at nine o'clock, but it was a quarter of an hour later when the Court made its entrance. The German Emperor wore the uniform of a British Field-Marshal, the King the Hussar uniform of one of his Prussian cavalry regiments. As soon as their Majesties had taken their places, dancing began with a waltz, the lead in which was taken by two officers officially chosen as dancers for Court balls, who are known as "Vortänzer."



THE PERFORMANCE OF THE KAISER'S BALLET, "SARDANAPALUS": THE ROYAL BOX AT THE BERLIN OPERA HOUSE.

The gala performance at the Opera was notable in that the work produced owes its being largely to the German Emperor, who designed many dresses and properties for it, and attended a number of rehearsals. It is founded on the "Sardanapalus" of Taglioni. No national anthems were played when the Royalties arrived, but everyone stood up at a sign from a chamberlain, bowed towards the royal box as the German Empress and the King appeared, and bowed again when the King and the German Empress came in.

ELECTRICITY: IN THE AIR, ON THE EARTH, UNDER THE SEA.



Photo. Trampus.

STEERED BY WIRELESS ELECTRICITY: THE GABET RADIO-AUTOMATIC TORPEDO. THE LATEST ENGINE OF WARFARE.

M. Gustave Gabet, a French engineer, has devised what is described as a radio-automatic torpedo, an engine of warfare that should prove of immense value. The torpedo, which weighs four tons, can be directed as required by means of wireless electricity, and can be kept running for hours. It can be made to go backwards and forwards, and to move in a circle.



Photo. Coleman.

COALING BY ELECTRICITY: THE NEW ELECTRICAL PLANT FOR LOADING THE BUNKERS OF MEN-OF-WAR.

The Admiralty have introduced this electrical plant for coaling war-ships at the new pier at Portland. Each grab-transporter consists of a steel tower mounted on wheels, and carrying two arms to form a 'continuous track' of 132 ft. upon which the traveller runs. Each will convey at least 200 tons of coal from collier to war-ship in four hours.



Photo. Bolak.

AN AIR-SHIP BEING STEERED BY WIRELESS ELECTRICITY: MR. MARK O. ANTHONY'S INVENTION.

Mr. Anthony claims that he can do with a full-sized air-ship what he has already done with his model—that is to say, steer it by means of wireless electricity. It is said: "Directed with absolute precision from miles away, the air-ship can be poised above an enemy's fort or ship, and at the will of a man clicking a little key, its cargo of explosives can be dropped by the electrical release of a lever."



Photo. Bolak.

AN AIR-SHIP THAT IS STEERED BY WIRELESS ELECTRICITY: THE CAR OF MR. ANTHONY'S MODEL.

An American paper, describing the invention, says "Mr. Anthony . . . has the entire air-ship covered with the receiving-wires, and the secret of the invention lies in the fact that, in spite of the lack of connection with the ground, the ethereal waves are received and translated into action."



Photo. Topical.

ABOLISHING THE CUMBROUS SIGNALLING-LAMP: THE NEW ARMY ELECTRIC-LAMP.

Night signalling has hitherto been a somewhat awkward matter, owing to the difficulty of transporting the cumbrous oil-lamps in use. The new electric-lamp, with an extra battery, weighs only 4½ lb.



Photo. Topical.

THE CUMBROUS OIL-LAMP THAT IS TO BE DONE AWAY WITH.

The new lamp that is to replace this old cumbrous lamp, which weighs 14 lb., can be carried in a great-coat pocket. It has passed very severe tests.

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ELECTRIC FITTINGS
in the favourite historic styles
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An enormous onion of delicate flavour.
Price 6d., 1/-, 1/6 and 2/6 per packet. Post free.

CARTERS "GIANT WHITE" COS LETTUCE.

Solid and crisp eating; requires no tying.
Price 6d., 1/- and 1/6 per packet; 2/6 per oz. Post free.

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CARTERS LARGE-FLOWERED DWARF PHLOX.

A Charming Flower for Edging Borders, 6 inches. Choice mixed.
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A Giant Red Variety, with a Delicious Scent.
Price, per packet, 6d., 1/- and 1/6. Post free.

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All the Finest and Up-to-Date Varieties, separate or mixed.
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Dorothy Eckford ... The finest white
White Spencer ... Pure white, waved
Nora Unwin ... Wavy, pure white

BLUSH AND PINK SHADES.

Agnes Johnson ... Rose pink standard
Duchess of Westminster ... Apricot
Dainty ... White, pink edge
Jeanie Gordon ... Bright rose, creamy
Mrs. Fitzgerald ... Cream, flushed rose

PINK.

Queen of Spain ... Soft pink
Countess Spencer ... Pink, waved standards
Mrs. Alfred Watkins ... Wavy, pale pink
Her Majesty ... Soft rosy pink
Gladys Unwin ... Pale rosy pink
Sybil Eckford ... Pink, lemon ground

CRIMSON AND SCARLET.

Queen Alexandra ... Intense self scarlet
Coccinea ... A brilliant cerise self
King Edward ... Bright crimson self
George Gordon ... Bright crimson
Prince Edward of York ... Scarlet and rose
Scarlet Gem ... Dazzling scarlet

PRIMROSE.

Primrose Spencer ... Large and wavy
Mrs. Collier ... Light primrose
Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon ... Deep primrose

STRIPED.

Helen Pierce ... Bright blue and white
Unique ... Pale blue and white
Princess of Wales ... Mauve and white
America ... Rich red striped

BLUE AND LAVENDER.

Frank Dolby ... Pale blue
Phenomenal ... White with blue
Lord Nelson ... Richest dark blue
D. R. Williamson ... Bright indigo blue
Mrs. Geo. Higginson, Junr. ... Pale blue
Lady Grisel Hamilton ... Pale lavender
Flora Norton ... Pure bright self blue

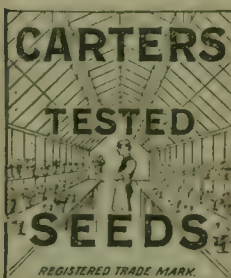
PURPLE AND MAROON.

Black Knight ... Maroon self
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LADIES' PAGE.

THERE is the same encouraging tale in the Report just issued that has been heard in the annual reports of the Registrar-General for some years past, of the diminished mortality and the increased average length of human life. It is perhaps a little less pleasing to hear that marriages also were much under the old average last year, and that many thousands of children were not born who would be in this world of "struggle-for-lifers," as the French idiom calls it, if the rate of arrival of our Victorian forefathers had been maintained. There is a clear relationship, however, between the two sets of facts—the lessened mortality rate and the diminished marriage and birth rates—for it is a sad fact, too often overlooked—that a large number of babies are too delicate to be reared through childhood by the utmost wisdom, care, and love; and hence the smaller number of the population there is in those early stages of life, the lower the mortality rates of the whole nation must be, without any particular cause for us to congratulate ourselves on the matter. As the percentage of individuals at the more robust ages is greater, naturally the proportion of deaths to the whole population is lower. At the same time there can be no doubt that the better instruction of young mothers in the care and feeding of infants has had much influence. In most elementary schools, in many newspapers and magazines, and in hundreds of health lectures at Technical Institutes, girls are taught now such elementary facts as that children must have milk to nourish them, must be kept clean, and so on; and a good many of the girls are teachable on the subject, and, as young mothers, are very anxious to do the best they know for their little babes.

There has always been some notion that to play with dolls prepared a girl to act a mother's part in later life, but it is reserved for a modern physician to suggest that there should be lessons in doll-tendence. Sir Lauder Brunton suggests that "every girl should be provided with a doll, and taught how to wash and dry it, to put it to bed, to feed it, and give it a certain amount of fresh air." Some imaginative little girls do, no doubt, regard a doll as if it were 'alive, but whether they treat the dolls therefore as they ought to—and as they would—treat real, live babies, I greatly doubt. Dolls are as often ill-used as tended; neglected in a moment from caprice, shaken, and punished unjustly, injured with calmness and impunity. No—this differs as far from maternity as fetish-worship does from true religion; and so a doll is a poor preparation for the very different requirements of the real, sentient little creature, who will bring sentiments and need cares that the inanimate image only travesties. It is brains to learn with in the first place, and serious instruction in scientific reasons for certain conduct in the second place, that the incipient mother needs.

Why has the marriage-rate gone down, as the Registrar-General has informed us it has done? Of



FOR YACHTING WEAR.

A useful coat and skirt of white serge, strapped on collar and cuffs with bands of dark blue linen; further trimmed with buttons and cord.

course, men never will believe that all women are not desperately anxious to be married, and in one sense that notion is certainly true. It is, above all things "woman's mission" to mother the next generation, and even thoughtless girls unconsciously know it, and do not feel the same deep satisfaction in contemplating any other career as they do under favourable conditions and in ordinary cases this most natural and hereditary life-work. The incoming President of the United States, Mr. Taft, is reported to have said to a girls' college recently that it was a mistake for girls to look upon marriage as a career—it was usually only the close of one; and that again is true, unless the enormous importance of motherhood and its being in itself a most worthy career is admitted. But certain it is that marriage is no longer looked forward to by girls as an almost certain, a practically inevitable event. This had a striking illustration recently. The Head Mistress of the Spitalfields Endowed School for Girls stated to a public meeting that out of two hundred of the elder pupils whom she had questioned, only one spoke of marriage and domestic work as her expectation and ideal fate in life. But of course some allowance must be made for "maiden shamefacedness" in this census of girlish hopes.

When a firm holds its first sale in half-a-century's trading, and that firm is one of the assured position of Messrs. Elkington, 22, Regent Street, and 73, Cheapside, the event is one of importance. All those articles for which these makers are so justly famed can at present be procured at really bargain prices, be it jewellery, watches, silver (modern or antique), dressing-bags, or the well-known Elkington plate. The taste that characterises these productions is as well known as their lasting qualities, and purchasers may well be thankful for the structural alteration in the West-End show-rooms that necessitates this sale. For example, the Elkington gun-metal English lever watch, marvelously moderate at its former price of a pound, can now be got for fifteen shillings—a sum to bring it within the reach of every school lad and lassie. If the purchase of a wedding or birthday gift be looming ahead, it would indeed be the course of wisdom to take time by the forelock, and buy, during the progress of this sale, a set of Elkington knives, an entrée-dish in Elkington Plate, a tea-service, or some charming piece of jewellery, at the low rate now prevailing.

One thing that young housewives do well to learn speedily is the manifold virtues of Cash's Frillings. Either for personal wear or bed-linen it is unsurpassed—dainty, refined, yet so strong as generally to outlive the article it adorns. The plain hemstitch in various widths has all the charm of sweet simplicity, but those who have a fancy for lace or for open-work embroidery, or even for the elegance of both combined, will find all that heart can desire depicted in the interesting catalogue sent, post free, by Messrs. J. and J. Cash, Coventry. Their "Three Spire" patterns are particularly worthy of note, while the specially made soft-toned wash-ribbons are a real boon. FILOMENA.

THROAT TROUBLES.

THEIR ORIGIN AND PREVENTION.

Sore throats are rife.

The statistics issued by the Registrar-General from Somerset House bear striking testimony to the fact, inevitable at this season when the weather is so changeable that it is impossible to arrange one's clothing to meet the daily atmospheric changes of our climate.

Besides, through the imperfect ventilation of their houses, people are constantly getting into draughts, and so developing chills and sore throat. Finally, churches, theatres, and all places of public resort and entertainment are infected with germs which sufferers from these complaints give off in their breath. It is therefore difficult for the healthy, and impossible for those "below par," to escape infection, and the weakened system falls an easy prey to diseases which would otherwise be thrown off. As everyone knows, germs multiply so rapidly under the right conditions that it is only necessary for a few to get into the mouth for them to become millions in the course of a few hours.

It is thus easy to understand why sore throats are so prevalent, and why, when one member of the family has a bad cold, "it goes through the house."

Although many people make light of sore throat, it is always a condition of serious discomfort to the sufferer even when it is not one of considerable pain, or does not become ulcerated or diphtheritic. Indeed, as a well-known physician has written, "no ailments are more painful or annoying than those affecting the throat and the organs of the voice, and there are no troubles in which it is more difficult to reach the parts affected by means of ordinary remedies."

So universally recognised are these facts that no up-to-date physician now orders gargles, on which he relied entirely only a few years ago. The explanation for this change of opinion and of treatment is simple. Sore throats mean inflammation. In all inflammations, the first essential to cure is rest. When gargles are used, instead of the throat being kept at rest, its muscles are thrown into violent action, thus defeating the physician's object at the very outset. Again, the drugs used are brought into contact with the affected part for only a short time, when they come into contact with it at all, for there are many parts of the throat which no gargle can possibly reach.

In dealing with young children, and with babies, the physician is further handicapped by the child's inability to gargle at all.

In consequence of these drawbacks, physicians demanded a preparation which would take the place of gargles, and would rapidly destroy the disease-germs in the mouth and throat without producing any injurious

effect either there or in the body. It was obviously not easy to discover a preparation which would act as a poison to the germs and yet have no poisonous effect on the system, however much was used.

At length, however, after innumerable experiments, such a preparation was discovered.

It is called Formamint Wulfing.

It is so powerful a destroyer of all disease-germs that they cannot live more than a few minutes in its presence.

This property was strikingly demonstrated by a famous scientist in the laboratory of one of the world's great universities. He mixed a little Formamint, dissolved in water, with the germs of diphtheria, and killed them all within ten minutes.

A similar and no less striking experiment was made with the germs of typhoid fever, with the remarkable result shown in the accompanying illustration. A plate containing the material with which the bacteriologist ordinarily makes his experiments was inoculated with the germs producing typhoid fever. The left-hand



THIS PICTURE SHOWS HOW FORMAMINT WULFING DESTROYS DISEASE-GERMS.

Microbes which produce typhoid fever were placed on a specially prepared medium suitable for their growth. The left-hand half of the disc was treated with saliva in which a Formamint tablet had been dissolved, the right-hand half being treated only with ordinary saliva. In a short time it was seen that the typhoid germs on the right-hand half, treated with ordinary saliva, had enormously increased, whilst on the left-hand half, treated with Formamint saliva, every germ was killed.

portion of the plate was treated with a little saliva in which a Formamint tablet had been dissolved, and the right-hand portion with a little ordinary saliva. The plate was placed under conditions most favourable to the growth of the germs. In a short time the ordinary saliva had developed a virulent growth of colonies of typhoid-fever germs capable of infecting scores of healthy people, while the left-hand side shows no germs at all, for they had all been destroyed. The white marks

merely represent the scratches made by the needle with which the germs were put on the plate.

What Formamint does for typhoid and for diphtheria, it does with equal power, and promptitude with all diseases whose germs enter the body through the mouth.

The experiments which have been quoted and illustrated must convince the most sceptical of Formamint's value in all forms of sore throat, and the numerous conditions arising from it. It is only necessary to put a tablet—the form in which Formamint is sold—in the mouth and let it dissolve there. By killing the disease germs while keeping the throat at rest, it introduces the two essentials necessary for bringing about a complete and perfect cure.

It is for this reason that the ablest physicians in the world are prescribing Formamint instead of other remedies. Moreover, realising the necessity for keeping their own mouths and throats free from disease germs, they take Formamint themselves when attending cases of infectious disease. Their example may well be followed by the general public in times when Influenza, Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles, and other similar ailments are epidemic, thereby preventing attacks of these diseases, to which people might otherwise succumb.

Formamint is so pleasant to the taste that children take the tablets like sweets. The remedy for the diseases to which they are peculiarly liable is, therefore, readily administered. Formamint is so harmless that it may be given to very young babies, a bit of a tablet being crushed in butter muslin, to prevent the fragments choking the child, and the ends of the muslin held by the nurse. Thus used, it will prevent and allay Thrush, Sore Tongue, Sore Mouth, Inflammation of the Tonsils, Quinsy, and other serious ailments, for which hitherto the common treatment has been the painful and objectionable one of a rag wrapped round the nurse's finger and moistened with the medicament prescribed by the doctor.

Formamint has other advantages. Being in tablets, it never deteriorates; it is also exceedingly economical in use, for only the exact quantity needed is taken, while its initial cost is small, a bottle containing fifty tablets being sold by all chemists for 1s. 11d. To prevent the possibility of inefficient substitutes being supplied for the sake of additional profit, purchasers should ask for Formamint Wulfing, and see that they get it.

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The First Wealth is Health.

'GIVE ME HEALTH AND A DAY. . . HE ONLY IS WEALTHY WHO OWNS THE DAY.'

—Emerson.

'Happy the Man and Happy He alone, He who can call the Day His own.'—Dryden.

The Simple Life, 'Tis Luxury that Kills.

'To lead a Simple Life is to fulfil the Highest Human Destiny.'—Wagner.

'Sow an Act and you reap a Habit, sow a Habit and you reap a Character, sow a Character and you reap a Destiny.'

'A Man's wealth consists not so much in the multitude of his Possessions as in the fewness of his Wants.'

Diogenes, the famous Cynic Philosopher (412-323 B.C.), is stated to have taken up his abode in a cask, where he was visited by Alexander the Great, and when the only favour he had to beg of the Prince was **THAT HE WOULD NOT STAND BETWEEN HIM AND THE SUN**, Alexander is said to have exclaimed, 'If I were not Alexander I would be Diogenes.'

Amid the confused restlessness of modern life, our wearied minds dream of simplicity. . . . All this brushwood, under pretext of sheltering us and our happiness, has ended by shutting out our Sun. When shall we have the courage to meet the delusive temptations of our complex and unprofitable life with the Sage's challenge, **'OUT OF MY LIGHT'?**—Wagner.

'Divine Philosophy! by whose pure light We first distinguish, then pursue the right.'—Juvenal.



DIOGENES BEFORE ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

A Sublime Destiny.

'Teach Self-denial and make its practice pleasurable, and you create for the world a destiny more sublime than ever issued from the brain of the wildest dreamer.'—Sir Walter Scott.

'To be a Philosopher is not merely to have subtle thoughts, but so to love Wisdom as to live according to its dictates a life of Simplicity, Magnanimity, and Trust, and thus combine the hardiness of the Savage with the intellectualness of the cultured man.'—Thoreau.

'Man's rich with little were his judgment true, Nature is frugal and Her wants are few.'

MORAL.

'Poverty sits by the Cradle of all our Great Men and rocks them up to Manhood.'

'As Health is such a blessing, and the very source of all pleasure, it may be worth the pains to discover the region where it grows, the springs that feed it, the customs and methods by which it is best cultivated and preserved.'—Sir W. Temple.

We quote the following from a well-known writer on Pathology—

'Now, a word on the importance of the regular and proper action of the excretory organs and of the intestinal canal. The former separate substances from the blood that are hurtful if they are kept in the blood. The waste substances that are got rid of by the intestinal canal include the parts of the food that are not digested and certain secretions from the intestinal canal, especially from the large part of the intestine. These substances are injurious if left in the body, as certain portions of them are reabsorbed into the blood, especially the foul organic matter in them, so that if these various excretory organs do not perform their functions in a proper manner, waste substances are either not separated from the blood or are reabsorbed into it and poison it, and as the blood is distributed to the various *tissues* of the body they are not properly nourished and they become degenerated, weak, and incapable of performing their proper functions, so that the regular action of these excretory organs of the body is of the greatest importance with regard to health, for not a *single tissue* of the body can be kept in a proper condition if the waste substances are not got rid of in the manner they should.'

'INTO MAN'S HANDS IS PLACED THE RUDDER OF HIS FRAIL BARQUE THAT HE MAY NOT ALLOW THE WAVES TO WORK THEIR WILL.'—Goethe.

The human body has unfortunately a power of auto-intoxication, *i.e.*, of poisoning itself unless certain deleterious products are quickly removed from the alimentary system. There is no simpler, safer, or more agreeable remedy which will by natural means get rid of dangerous waste matter without depressing the spirits or lowering the vitality, than

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"AMONG THE WILD TRIBES OF THE AFGHAN FRONTIER."

(See Illustrations on "Literature" Page.)

IN his account of sixteen years spent "Among the Wild Tribes of the Afghan Frontier" (Seeley), Dr. T. L. Pennell has produced a book of marked originality. We know the Pathan as a stark fighter—both as foe and ally—and as a troublesome subject or neighbour; but the Pathan as hospital patient or as a convert to Christianity is something of a novelty. The numerous good books about the North-West Frontier of India will tell the reader a great deal about the military and political aspects of the more or less inadequately policed Alsatia which lies between British India and Afghanistan. But Dr. Pennell, as a medical missionary in Bannu, approaches the subject from a new point of view, and the commendation which Lord Roberts gives the book in a short Introduction is amply deserved. The author writes modestly, and it is only after some reflection that the reader will perceive how much courage, energy, and self-sacrifice are involved in such a career as he describes. The Pathan is capable of extreme devotion to a man whom he admires, but his treachery is notorious: he is excitable, fanatical, and ruthless in his vendettas. Dr. Pennell always goes unarmed—even into Afghan territory—but the knowledge that he was defenceless would not protect a European unless he had fine nerve. The Pathan respects courage, and is not ungrateful for such services as a skilled doctor gives, and so Dr. Pennell survives. Two episodes in the book are of special interest: the account of a pilgrimage undertaken by the author as a Christian "Sadhu" (religious mendicant), with one Afghan follower, half-way across India to the Hindu shrine of Hardwar, and the description of a football tour of the Bannu Mission High School boys to almost every Indian province. Their one unpleasant experience was in Calcutta, where several of the boys were severely mauled by a Bengali mob—any fifty of whom would have run from an armed Afghan. Dr. Pennell writes with such rare common-sense of missionary work in India that it is a pleasure to recommend a book the proceeds of which will be devoted to building a mission hospital at Thal on the frontier.



DAUGHTERS OF THE NEWEST TSAR: THE PRINCESSES EUDOXIE AND NADEJDA OF BULGARIA.

The elder of the Princesses was born in January 1898; the younger in January of the following year. Tsar Ferdinand's eldest child is a son, Boris, who was born in January 1894. His second child, Cyril, was born in November 1895.

"A BRITISH OFFICER IN THE BALKANS."

(See Illustrations on "At the Sign of St. Paul's" Page.)

WHEN we speak of "The Balkans" nowadays, we mean, of course, not only the Balkan Mountains, but all that country between Hungary and Greece commonly known as the Balkan States. Major Percy Henderson describes his book "A British Officer in the Balkans" (Seeley) as "the account of a journey through Dalmatia, Montenegro, Turkey in Austria, Magyarland, Bosnia, and Hercegovina." His itinerary, therefore, was confined to the Western Balkans, and, except for an excursion to Budapest and back during his tour in Bosnia, he did not stray more than a hundred miles from the Adriatic coast. But the country he visited is of the greatest interest politically, and most beautiful as regards scenery. He writes rather as a traveller, and genial observer of manners and customs, than as a student of politics, and his picturesque descriptions of places and people, enlivened by anecdotes both from the present and the past, make extremely agreeable reading. The starting-point was Fiume, and from thence the party made their way southward along the coast, visiting Spalato (with its famous ruins), Trau, Gravosa, Ragusa, Cattaro, and Cetinje. This ends Part I. of the book. Part II., called "Turkey in Austria," deals with their travels in Bosnia and Hercegovina, which apparently took place before the Austrian annexation, since the author writes that "Hercegovina forms an integral part of the Sultan's dominions." In Part III.—"A Peep at Magyarland"—we are taken into Hungary, as far as the capital; while Part IV. describes further travels in Bosnia, which Major Henderson found the most interesting country of them all. "They possess," he writes, "the attraction and glamour of the East, its gorgeous colouring, its brilliant costumes, its sense of mystery, and yet are within easy reach of London, and offer few difficulties in the way of transport or accommodation. . . . Bosnia is perhaps the most beautiful, indeed, it compares favourably even with the beautiful country of Kashmir." Dalmatia, too, has attractions for the traveller. It is "a southern Norway, full of creeks and fiords, inlets and channels." The book is well illustrated with fifty original photographs and a map.

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Influenza

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In an article dealing with influenza the "Practitioner" says—"The diet should consist mainly of milk, etc., Benger's Food and Calves' Foot Jelly."

There is a booklet just published by the Proprietors of Benger's Food which, among other things, contains a variety of dainty recipes prepared especially to relieve the monotony of milk and similar diet for sick persons. Every household, especially where there is an invalid, should possess a copy, which will be sent post free on application to

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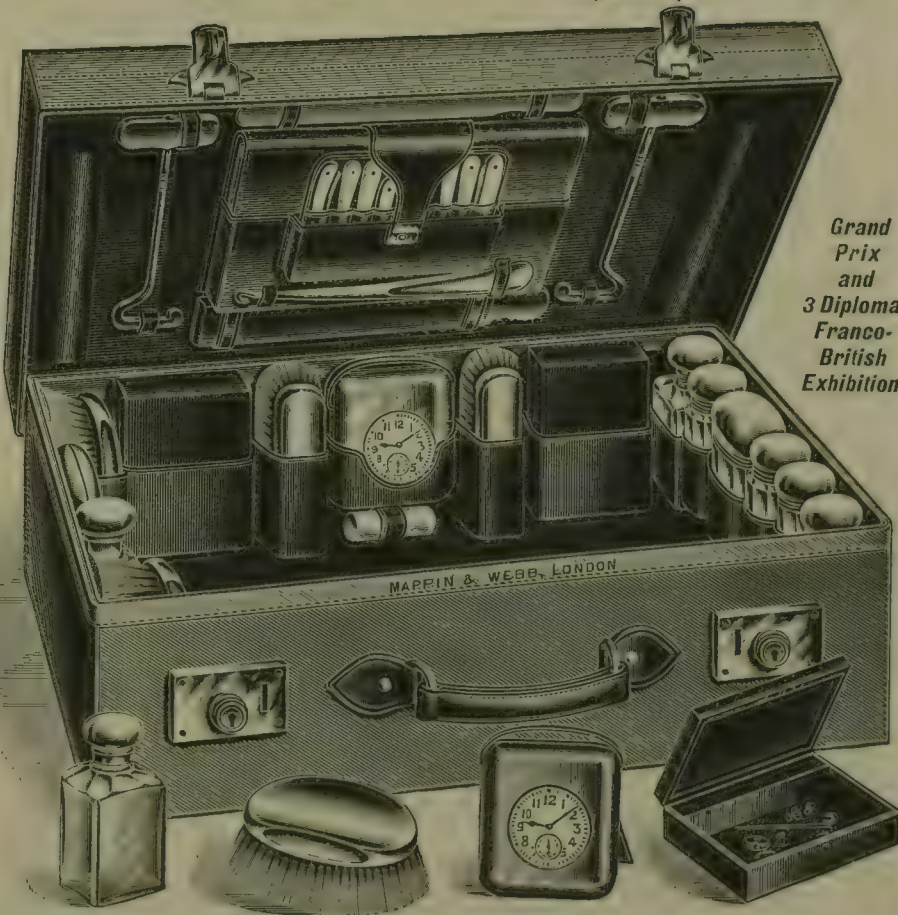
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THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

THE absolute soundness of the patent upon which the latest and most successful form of the Dunlop detachable rim is founded appears undeniable. This foundation *brevet*, taken out by a Frenchman named



Photo Sport and General.
MENELIK AND HIS MOTOR MASCOT—A HORSESHOE: THE SUPREME RULER OF ABYSSINIA LEAVING FOR A DRIVE.

There have been many rumours that Menelik is seriously ill, but this has been denied. The supreme ruler of Abyssinia succeeded Johannes II., Emperor of Ethiopia, in 1889. He has no direct heir, but if the succession went by descent the natural heir would be Lig Yasu, son of Menelik's daughter and Ras Michael, who is about twelve years of age.

M. Pataud and acquired by the Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Company, has been completely established as a master-patent in the German Courts, which is tantamount to proving the same a master-patent for all the world. The French automobile connection are very gratified over the finding of the German experts, for, owing to the success of the Dunlop detachable rim in the Grand Prix of last year, and the races in the Southern States, they regard the Dunlop rim as a French asset.

The motor protective bodies cannot be too strong, in view of the attempt which will shortly be made to curtail such poor liberties as still appertain to the motorist. Consequently it is good news to learn that

the Motor Union enrolled no fewer than 328 new members during January, an increase of over 200 per cent. as compared with the figures of January 1908. This is a record. I am also credibly informed that the accounts for 1908, which are shortly to be presented, will show that the income of £10,800 accruing during the past twelve months has been spent for the benefit of members and the advancement of the movement. The funds in hand wherewith to begin the campaign of 1909 amount to £12,000.

The inventor of a solid rubber tyre, claimed to have a filler of energised rubber, whatever that may be, lately submitted a tyre to test by the Royal Automobile Club, in comparison with an Avon and a Michelin pneumatic tyre of similar dimensions. A few bare figures, which are caviare to the multitude, are uttered by the Club with regard to these tests. It is stated that the Club's resiliometer was used, a weight of 40 lb. being dropped from a height of 2 ft. In "yield" the three tyres were very much alike; and in "return," while the Avon and the Michelin were very much on a par, they were apparently much better than the solid. But I note that the tread of the Michelin tyre was said to have been about two-thirds worn out, which seems very rough on the Michelin Company.

The contemplative motorist, by which I would be taken to imply the present intending purchaser of a motor-car, is frequently made to pause in such purchase by the difficulties and expenses of housing the much-desired vehicle. Ultra-suburban builders have not yet realised that houses rented at anything over £70 and £80 will come to require motor accommodation of a

modest sort; so that efficient, but makeshift, provision has to be made. In this connection I have seen nothing more suitable or better value than the portable wooden motor-houses by W. Cooper, of 761, Old Kent Road, which can be obtained from £6 upwards, are tenants' fittings, and easily erected and taken down. Warmed by one of Gamage's safety motor-house heating-stoves, they give all the protection required by a car.

I hope all those Associate members of the Royal Automobile Club who could encompass it attended the paper on Lubrication read by Mr. J. W. G. Brooker, F.I.C., at the Associates' headquarters on Wednesday last. Amongst the many-headed of the automobili, if I may so put it, the real inwardness of the subject of the lubrication of the various frictional parts of a motor-car is but little understood. First, taking the question of oils suitable for the efficient lubrication of the particular class of internal-combustion engine fitted to motor-cars, it is altogether incorrect to suppose that what will suit one engine will suit another, or all others. As a matter of fact, the lubricant that will make a long-stroke engine happy will be grief to one of short stroke.



Photo. Topical.
HILL-CLIMBING ON A TRACK: BUILDING THE ASCENT AT BROOKLANDS.

The ascent is being made on a part of the sandhill on which the members' stand is placed, is to have a total length of about 400 yards, and is to be divided into sections of one in eight, one in six, and one in four. There will be a good straight run at the hill from the bottom.

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THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THE TRUANTS." AT THE KINGSWAY.

AN odd mixture is Mr. Wilfred Coleby's new Kingsway play, "The Truants," yet with all its limitations it is very entertaining. Herein comedy that is fresh and true alternates with stale melodrama, and characters that show genuine observation and humour jostle with types that are conventional or only half realised. There are, in fact, just two live persons in Mr. Coleby's piece, and these by their natural speech and behaviour keep it in touch with reality, and atone for its more artificial features. These two are a young couple who are proposing to elope without going through any marriage ceremony. One of the pair is a wayward little minx, by turns caressing and defiant, raging and penitent, who has got "advanced" views into her head, and is prepared with a boldness, partly that of wilfulness, partly of inexperience, to give them effect in her own life. The other is a dogged, masterful young man, who combines straitlaced ideas about the kind of woman a man marries with loose theories, if not practice, in respect of the rest of the sex: years spent in the Colonies have increased his temperamental obstinacy and stereotyped his opinions. Called away from England, he agrees to Pamela's proposal to join him, but is not going to marry her



IN THE TRACK OF THE ICE-BREAKER: A VESSEL ON ITS WAY THROUGH THE BROKEN ICE.

girl who, by a book she has published dealing unconventionally with the relations of the sexes, has largely

Obviously in her case Mr. Coleby meant to satirise gently the emancipated woman, and to suggest that her demands generally proceed from unhappiness and end with the satisfaction of love. But he has not managed his irony convincingly, and he has mixed it up with a melodramatic story of the heroine's past—she was made the victim of a bigamist—and with a stagey situation in which, to prevent her young relative from making a false step, she holds a pistol at the head of the eloping lover and shoots him, though not seriously. The part of the *dea ex machina* is not drawn with clear enough strokes to allow Miss Lena Ashwell's emotional art much scope; but Miss Athene Seyler, a débutante from Mr. Tree's Academy, makes an extraordinary impression of vitality in the young girl's alternations of mood: and an equally striking performance is that of Mr. Dennis Eadie, who gives to Pamela's obstinate lover individuality and forcefulness.

(Other Playhouse Notes elsewhere in the Number.)

The difficulties experienced by certain steamships calling at Queenstown during the recent storm once more emphasise the advantages of Fishguard Harbour for the use of liners, it being pointed out that there would have been no difficulty in



THE SCENE OF THE NORTHERN GAMES: STOCKHOLM, A GENERAL VIEW.

Photo, Sport and General.

because her notions are those, he thinks, which no nice woman should hold. On their secret preparations for departure intrudes a third person, a relative of the

influenced Pamela's thoughts, but has, since she has become engaged to a good man, repented her modernity, and gone back to older opinions of matrimony.

transferring passengers, etc., at that port on the occasions referred to, the sea being smooth, the weather fine, and the wind moderate.

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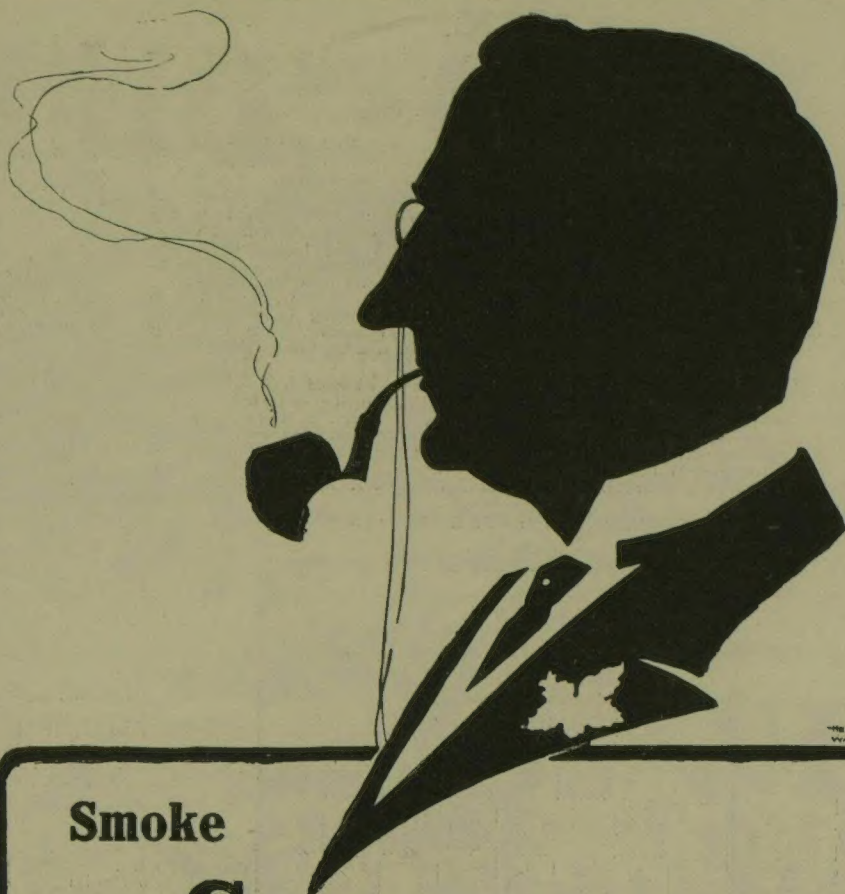
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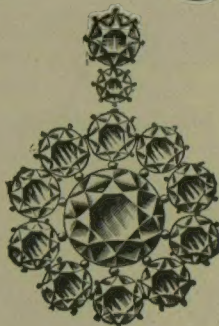
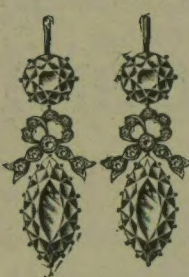
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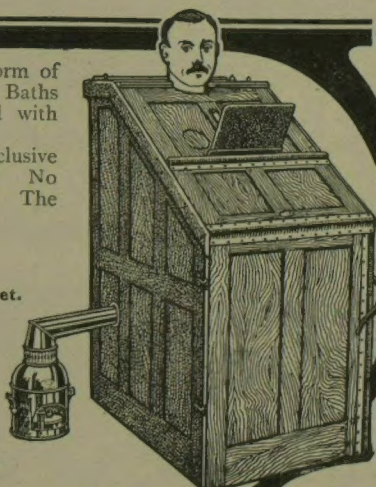
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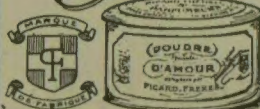
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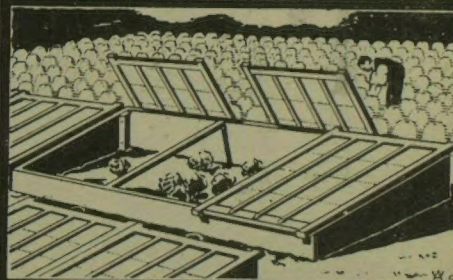
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

THE annual festival of the restoration of Southwark Cathedral has been held this week. Canon Alexander was the selected preacher, and at the evening service on Feb. 16 Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise" was rendered by the Cathedral choir. The musical services arranged for the festival have been exceptionally beautiful.

Dr. Gordon Lang preached his first sermons as Archbishop of York at Sheffield on Septuagesima Sunday. In the morning the Archbishop preached at St. Mark's, and in the evening at the Parish Church. At both services there were crowded congregations, and tickets of admission had been issued. The Archbishop appealed for more lay-workers. "The Church of England in past days," he said, "has somehow not had the secret of trusting its own people, of making demands on them, or of believing that in the most ordinary of them there lie treasures of service which have yet to be explored." The great reform most needed in the twentieth century is one which will make the Church of England more than ever the Church of the people.

One of the finest meetings of recent weeks was that of the Church of England Men's Society at St. Paul's, where the Bishop of London was the preacher. This magnificent organisation, which owes so much to the new Archbishop of York, has a membership of 70,000. At Easter the Rev. H. St. John Woolcombe, the beloved Head of Oxford House, is to set himself apart for its service.

The Rev. A. H. F. Boughey, who will succeed Archdeacon Cunningham as incumbent of St. Mary the Great, Cambridge, is one of the most trusted officers of Trinity College. He has held in turn most of the College offices, and has been a Fellow of Trinity for five-and-twenty years. He has held the Vicarage of St. Michael's for six years.

The Dean of St. Paul's has received many congratulations on the celebration of his ninetieth birthday. He was able, on that day, to occupy his stall as usual at the Evensong service. The *Guardian* remarks with truth that only those who remember the cathedral forty years ago can form any idea of the improvements which have been effected in the building and its services mainly through the exertions and foresight of the present Dean.

The Bishop of Ripon has recently been far from well, and, under medical advice, is taking a short holiday.—V.

CHESS.

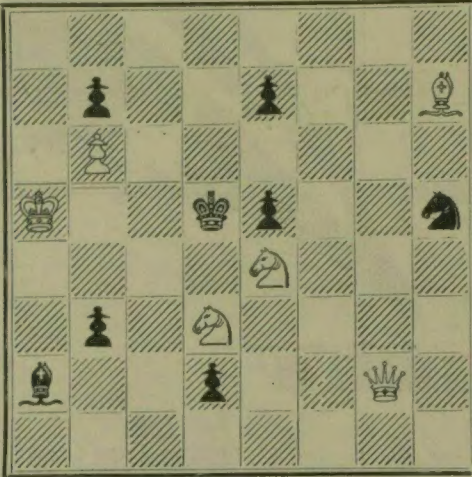
P DALY (Brighton).—Will you kindly look at No. 3376, as it was printed in this column, and tell us how Black can play 1. P to Q 8th, discovering check with the Bishop. Is there no white Pawn at B 4th in your copy? Pro Bono Publico.—Perhaps you will read the foregoing reply, and take that as your answer also.

A M D (Worthing).—We sincerely regret to hear of the death of our old correspondent "Shadforth," and we are indebted to another well-remembered solver, "East Marden," for the sad information.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3372 received from Devaprasad Bhattacharyya (Calcutta) and F R J (Bombay); of No. 3373 from D Bhattacharyya, F R J, C A M (Penang), and Bhupaty Nath Mastra (Santragachi); of No. 3374 from Cecil Guest (Rifle Brigade, India) and F Grant (New York); of No. 3376 from F Grant, J B Cammard (Madeira), and Henry A Sellar (Denver); of No. 3377 from A J Thornhill (Buckden), A W Hamilton Gell (Exeter), J Thurnham (Herne Bay), Frank W Atchinson (Crowthorne), J W Whitehead (Belgrade), and J B Cammard; of No. 3378 from Professor Karl Wagner (Vienna), Albert Wolff (Putney), F Smart, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), E Maue (Berlin), and R C Widdcombe (Saltash).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3379 received from E J Winter Wood (Paignton), G Stillingfleet Johnson (Cobham), Loudon McAdam (Southsea), R C Widdcombe, Sorrento, F Smart, F Henderson, A Groves (Southend), M Folwell, I A S Hanbury (Birmingham), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), J Coad (Vauxhall), Albert Wolff, W S Forrester (Bristol), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), Professor Karl Wagner, F Smece, G Bakker (Rotterdam), J D Tucker (Illey), and R Worters (Canterbury).

PROBLEM No. 3381.—By E. MAUER (BERLIN).
BLACK.



WHITE.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3378.—By THE REV. G. LEWTHWAITE.

WHITE.
1. Kt to B 6th
2. B to Q 4th (ch)
3. Q to B 5th, mate
BLACK.
Q takes B P
Q takes B
If Black play 1. B to B 4th, 2. Kt to Kt 4th (ch); if Kt to B 4th, 2. Kt to Kt 4th (ch); K to Q 5th, 3. Kt mates; if 1. B to Kt 8th, 2. Q to B 3rd (ch), etc.

CHESS IN LONDON.

Game played in the City of London Chess Club Tournament, between Messrs. W. WARD and J. F. ALLCOCK.

(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. W.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 3rd	21. Q R to K sq	R to Q sq
2. P to K 4th	Kt to Q 2nd	22. Q R to K sq	R to Q 2nd
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	23. P to Q B 4th	Q to Q sq
4. B to Q B 4th	Kt to Kt 3rd	24. B to Kt 2nd	P to K B 3rd
5. B to Kt 3rd	B to Kt 2nd	25. R to K 2nd	P to K 4th
6. P to B 3rd	Kt to B 3rd	26. Q to K 3rd	R takes P
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	Castles	White's position is so strong that this sacrifice is almost compulsory, as 27. P takes P must be guarded against, and there is nothing else to be done. If P takes P, 28. R takes B, R takes R; 29. Q takes P (ch), K to B sq; 30. B to R 3rd (ch), wins.	
8. Castles	P to Q B 3rd	27. B takes K	Q takes B
9. R to K sq	B to Kt 5th	28. R to Q sq	Q to B 4th
10. P to K R 3rd	B to Q 2nd	29. R to Q 7th (ch)	Kt to K 2nd
11. Kt to B sq	P to K R 3rd	30. R takes Kt P	R to B 2nd
12. Kt to Kt 3rd	K to R 2nd	31. R to Q 2nd	Kt to B 4th
13. Q to Q 3rd	K to R sq	32. K takes R (ch)	K takes R
Again making the previous move: Nothing but loss of time.		33. B takes Kt	P takes B
14. P to K 5th	Kt to Kt sq	34. Q to K 3rd	
15. B to B 2nd	B to K sq	The offered exchange of Queens is good enough to win, for with an isolated Pawn on either wing Black could offer no resistance with Bishops against Rooks. He merely saved himself a little trouble by declining to accept it.	
16. Kt to R 5th	P takes P	35. Q takes K R P	Q to R 6th
17. Kt takes B	K takes Kt	36. K to R 2nd	P to B 5th
18. Kt takes P	Kt to Q 2nd	37. R to Q 6th	Resigns
19. P to Q Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt		
20. R takes Kt	Q to B 2nd		
21. B to R 3rd			

Another game in the Tournament, played between Messrs. H. B. UHER and R. G. ROSS.

(Sicilian Defence.)

WHITE (Mr. U.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)	WHITE (Mr. U.)	BLACK (Mr. R.)
1. P to K 4th	P to Q B 4th	19. Q to Q 2nd	Kt to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	20. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt
3. P to K Kt 3rd	P to K Kt 3rd	21. Q takes B	Q takes P
4. B to Kt 2nd	B to Kt 2nd	A judiciously delayed capture, but one now to be made with safety and effect.	
5. K Kt to K 2nd		22. Q R to Kt sq	R takes R (ch)
6. Castles	Kt to B 3rd	23. Q takes R	Q takes B P
7. P to Q 4th	Castles	24. K takes P	R to K B sq
8. Kt takes P	P takes P	25. Q to K Kt sq	R to B 7th
9. K Kt to K 2nd	B to Kt 5th	26. R to Kt 3rd	R to Q 7th
10. P to B 3rd	B to Q 2nd	27. R to K 3rd	Kt to Q 6th
11. B to K 3rd	Kt to K sq	28. R to B 3rd	Kt to B 7th (ch)
12. Q to Q 2nd	P to B 4th	Kt to Q 8th seems a shorter road, unless Black disliked an ending with Queen against Rook and Bishop.	
13. B to R 6th		29. K to R 2nd	Kt takes P
14. Q takes B	Kt to B 3rd	30. Q to B sq	Kt to B 3rd
15. Q R to Q sq	Q to Kt 3rd (ch)	31. P to Kt 4th	Q to B 4th
16. K to R sq	P takes P	32. R to B 4th	Q to K 4th
17. Kt takes P	Kt takes Kt	33. K to R sq	R to K 7th
18. P takes Kt	B to Kt 5th	34. Q to B 3rd	R to K 8th (ch)
With White's centre completely gone, the		35. B to B sq	R to K 6th
		36. Q to B 2nd	R to K 5th
		37. R to B 3rd	Q to Q 4th
		38. Q takes P	R to B 5th
		39. Q to Kt 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
		40. Q to Kt 3rd	Q takes R (ch)

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just what is required to keep every member of the family in the "pink of condition." The benefits conferred by BEECHAM'S PILLS are not in any way accidental. They are entirely due to the virtue of the ingredients of which the pills are composed. These ingredients, carefully compounded in exact proportions, act gently but effectively on the Stomach, Liver, and Bowels, restoring the entire digestive system to fullest vigour. Thus your head will grow clear, your complexion bright, the standard of your general health will be raised. Be advised. If any member of your family is "out of sorts," start at once with a box of

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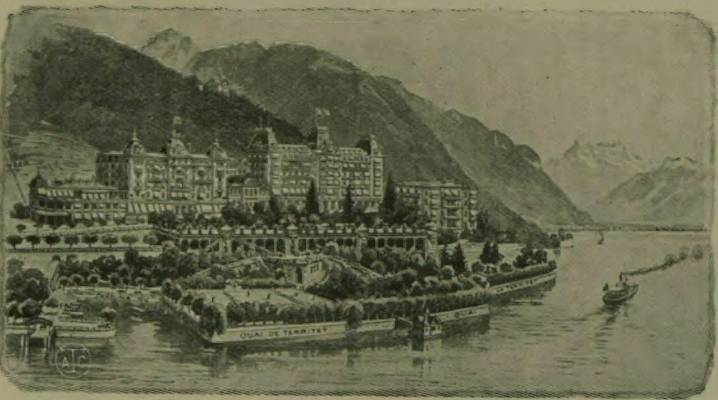
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will (dated Jan. 12, 1904) of LORD HERRIES, of Everingham Park, York, who died on Oct. 5, has been proved by his widow, the value of the estate being £73,604. Lady Herries being provided for by settlement he gives to her £300, various personal effects, and £100 for charitable purposes; to his daughter Angela, £1000; to his nephew, Walter Constable Maxwell Scott, £600; to his sister, Mary Anne Maxwell Stuart, £300; and to her daughter £100; to his sister-in-law, Mary Monica Constable Maxwell Scott, £50; and to the person who shall succeed to the estate of Carlaverock the furniture and effects at Kinharvie. His writing-desk, the relic of Queen Mary, Lord Nithsdale's cloak, the furniture, etc., at Everingham, and the family jewels and wedding presents, subject to the use, for life, of the diamonds and presents by Lady Herries, are to devolve as heirlooms with the Yorkshire estates. The residue of his estate he leaves to his daughter, the Duchess of Norfolk.

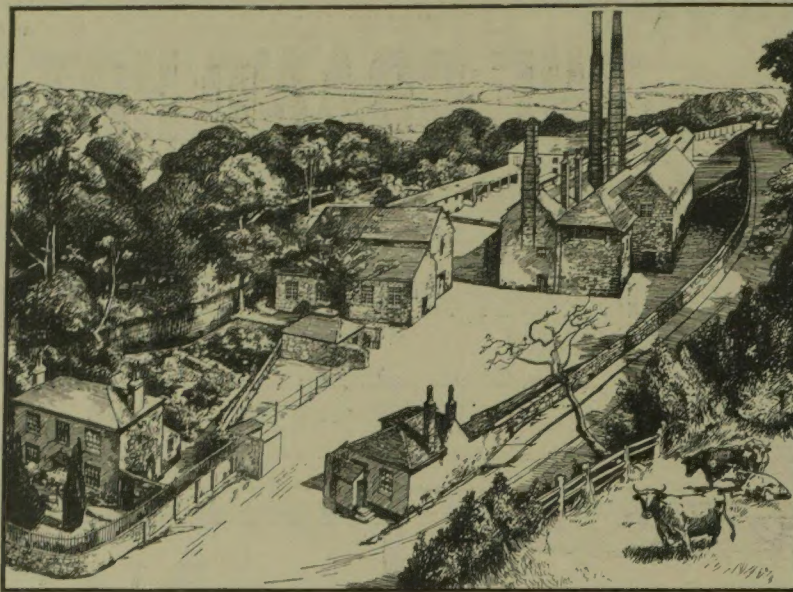
The will and codicil of SIR JOSTAS CHRISTOPHER GAMBLE, Bart., of Windlehurst, St. Helens, Lancashire, who died on Sept. 24, have been proved by his sons, Sir David Gamble, Bart. and Hugh Gamble, and his brother George Gamble, the gross value of the estate being £276,760. The testator gives to his wife, Dame Isabella Gamble, £200, the household effects and, during widowhood, £1000 a year and the use of one of his residences. Subject thereto, the whole of his fortune is to be divided among his children, his son David to have the option of taking, as part of his share, his father's management and ordinary shares in the *Liverpool Daily Post, Mercury and Echo*.

The will of MRS. HELENE KERSHAW, of The Cottage, Buckhurst Park, Withyham, Sussex, who died on Dec. 10, has been proved by Mrs. Emily Mary Jeaffreson, the sister, the value of the property being £50,927. She

gives £5000, Lambeth Water Work property £4000, and other property in Acre Lane to her nephew, Charles Kershaw; £2000 to Emily Kershaw; £1000 and a house at Ventnor to John Walter Jeaffreson; £6000 to her said sister; £1000 to Freda Stuart; £500 to Katie Thompson; £100 each to Trinity College Mission, the House of Charity, Soho, and the Poor Clergy Relief Corporation; £50 to St. Catherine's Home, Ventnor; and the residue as to one half to her sister and the other to her nephew, Charles Kershaw.

The following important wills have now been proved—

Sir Walter Thorburn, Glenbeck and Kerfield, Peebleshire, for many years M.P. for Selkirk and Peebles	£111,703
Mr. Charles Horsfall Bill, The Priory, Tetbury, Gloucester	£75,452
Mr. John William Whitehead, 324, Lytham Road, Blackpool	£65,281
Rt. Rev. Henry Frank Johnson, Bishop of Colchester, The Rectory, Chelmsford	£60,848
Mr. James Sheil, 13, King's Bench Walk, Temple	£47,622
Mr. Benjamin John Sutherland, Thurso House, Newcastle	£43,294
Sir John Ward, Moor Allerton House, Leeds	£41,626
Mr. Thomas Bostock, Stafford	£38,862
Mr. Thomas Masters Dalton, J.P., Darrington, Camberley	£34,632
Miss Cecilia Eliza Maria Higgins, 27, Gloucester Place, W.	£31,608
Mr. John Walker, Errol, View Road, Highgate	£31,348
Mr. Edward Ouseley Bradford, Brunswick Road, Hove	£28,815
Mr. Fred Jackson Crowther, Knowl Grove, Mirfield, Yorks	£26,913
Sir Arthur Vernon Macan, Merrion Square, Dublin	£25,924
Hon. Elizabeth Theresa Melville, Daledene, Eastbourne	£19,419
Philip, Lord Petre, Writtle, Essex	£1,996



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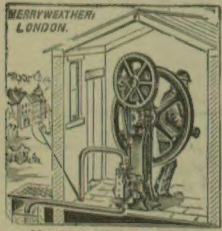
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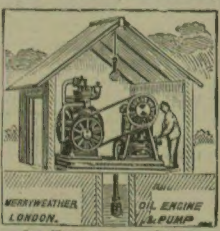
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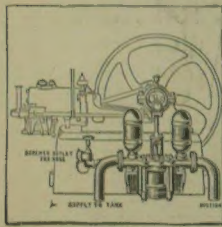
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